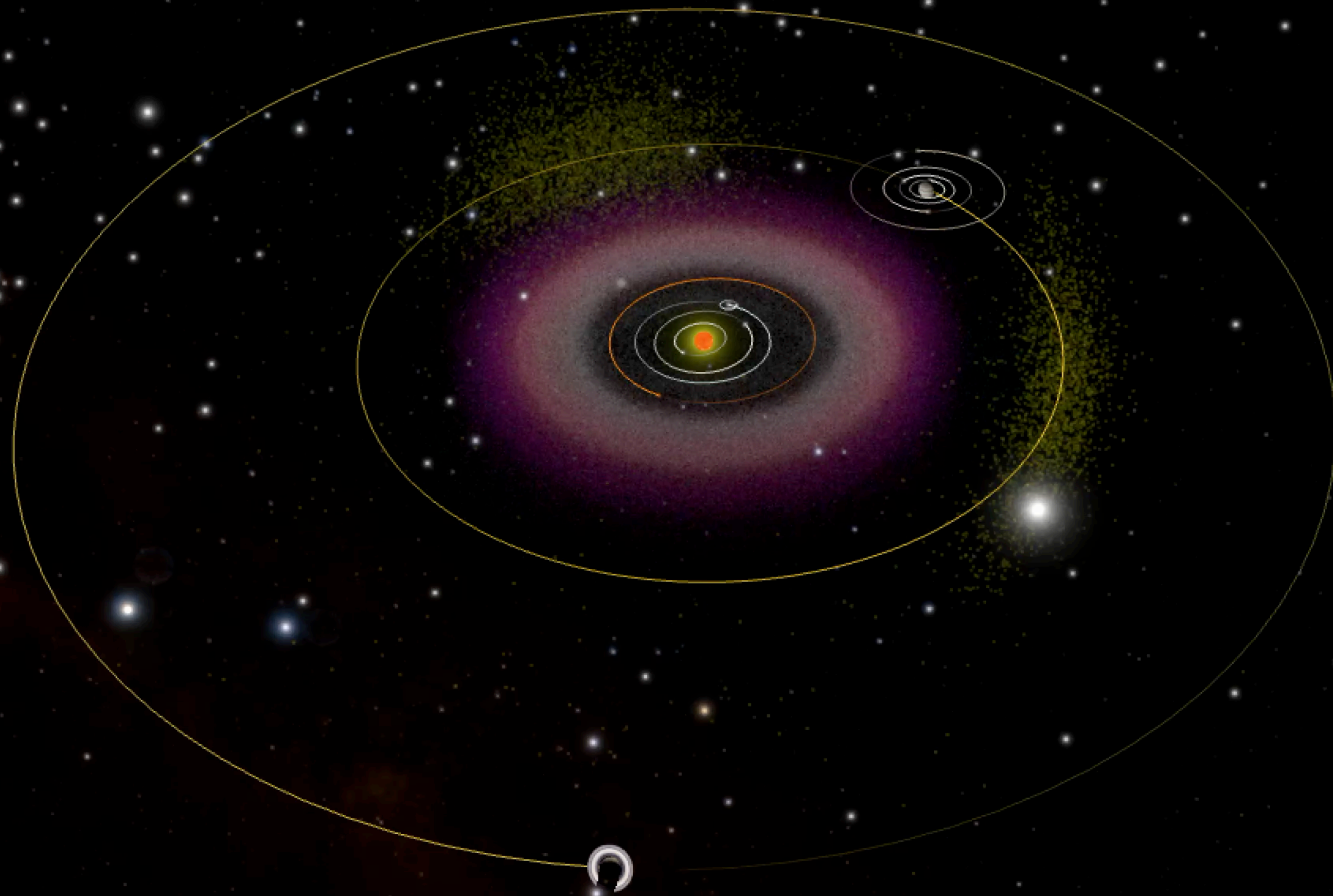
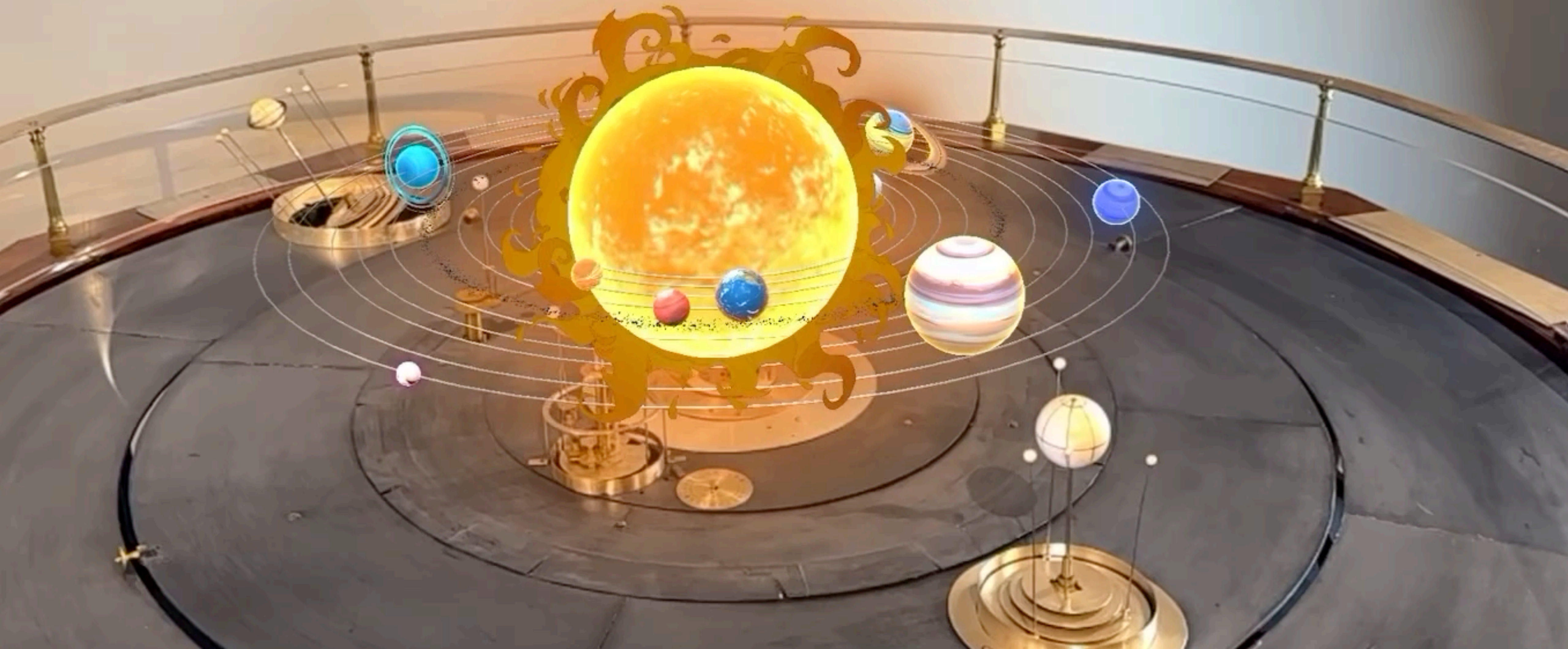


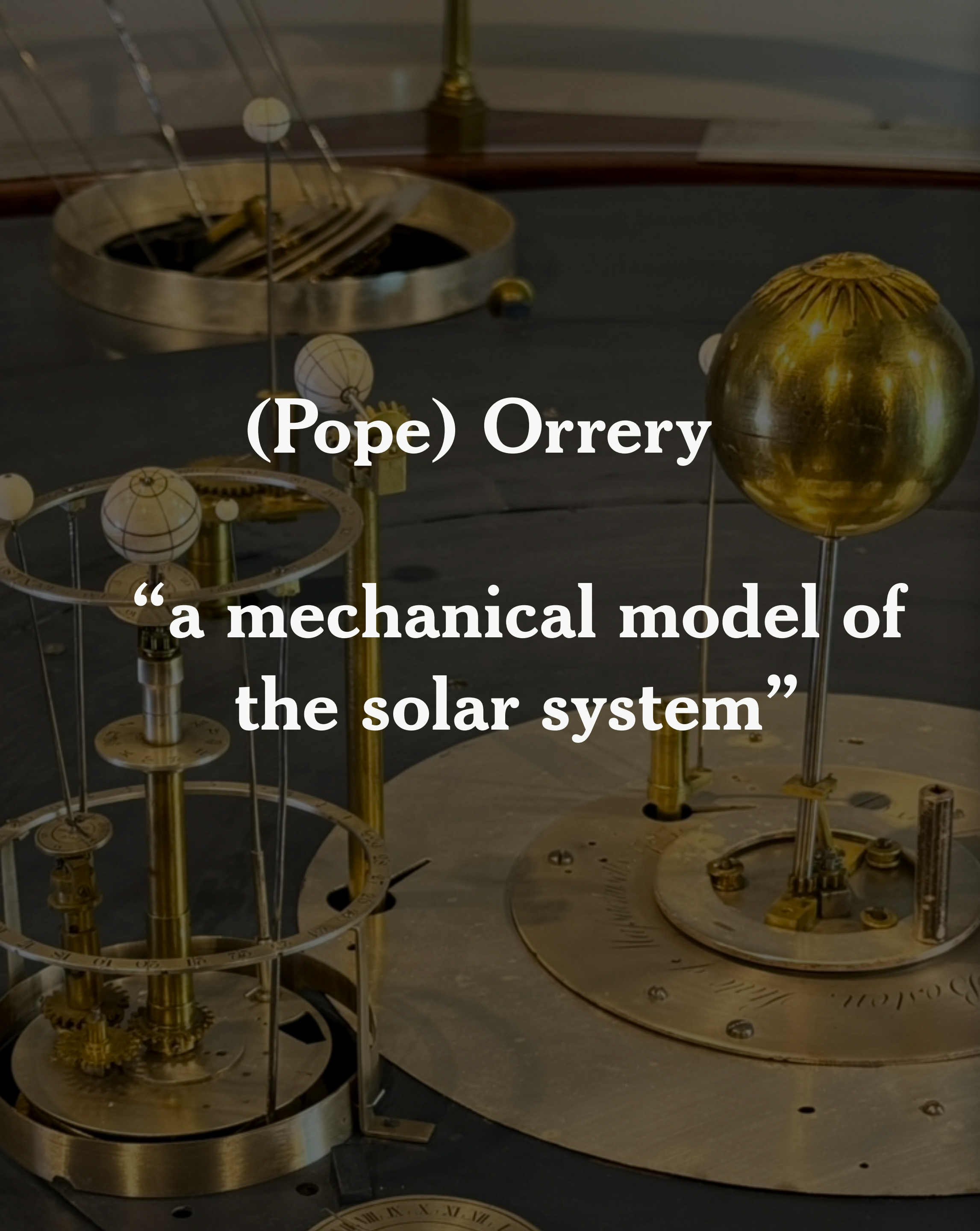
From Orreries to WorldWide Telescope: Making 2D Paths on the Sky into Motions in a 3D Universe



Alyssa A. Goodman, Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian

From Orreries to WorldWide Telescope: Making 2D Paths on the Sky into Motions in a 3D Universe





(Pope) Orrery

“a mechanical model of the solar system”

MILKYWAY3D.org



Welcome to a new view of the Milky Way... in 3D!

MilkyWay3D.org is an open-data open-source discovery hub, providing data, visualization, and research tools for studying the MilkyWay in 3D

INFRASTRUCTURE

SCIENCE

EDUCATION & OUTREACH

assembling data as a community, using modern, open-source practices



linking position and motion across dimensions, using the plug-in architecture enabled by... (plug-ins include WorldWide Telescope, OpenSpace & more)



making data accessible online for decades

Lead: Alyssa Goodman, CfA

enabling studies of how galaxies turn gas into stars, using...



topology, positions & motions of (long) features

tracers of feedback & magnetic fields

details on star-forming regions...and more!

Lead: Catherine Zucker, CfA

connecting real research data, software, and science to learners



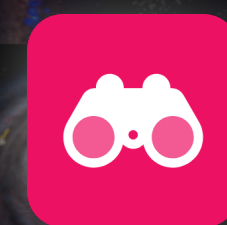
real-time data exploration anywhere, including in planetaria

“Cosmic Data Stories” teach data science using astronomical data & tools

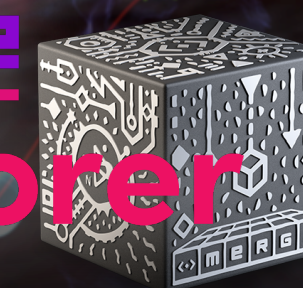
Lead: Jackie Faherty, AMNH



OpenSpace



MERGE Explorer



WORLDWIDE TELESCOPE

TEAM: Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Alyssa Goodman, Ralf Konietzka, Theo O'Neill, Patricia Udomprasert, Catherine Zucker), AMNH (Brian Abbott, Micah Acinapura, Carter Emhart, Jackie Faherty), Linköping University (Alex Bock); University of Vienna (Joao Alves, Sebastian Ratzenbock); glue solutions, inc./Aperio (Thomas Robitaille); University of Wisconsin, Whitewater (Bob Benjamin), STScI/Johns Hopkins (Josh Peek), Max Planck IfA (Gordian Edenhofer); Northeastern University (Michelle Borkin); and YOU?!

Join us, contribute, and yes, you get a T-Shirt.



Data Collection

- Data**
- Edenhofer2023_mean_and_std_xyz[MEAN]
 - Hunt2023_arXiv_2303.13424_MW3D[HDU1]
 - O'Neill2023_LocalBubble
 - Sun_MW3D[HDU1]
 - Marchal2023_ApJ_942_70_MW3D[HDU1]
 - Foley2022_arXiv_2212.01405_OrionShell_MW3D[HDU1]
 - Dharmawardena2023_MNRAS_519_228_CepheusFlareShell_MW3D[HDU1]
 - Zucker2021_ApJ_919_35_spines_MW3D[HDU1]
 - Alves2020_Nat_578_237_MW3D[HDU1]
 - Bialy2021_ApJL_919_L5_MW3D[HDU1]
 - Beltrami2020_ApJ_626_117_Irr19_MW3D[HDU1]

Plot Layers - Earth/Planet/Sky Viewer (WWT)

- Bialy2021_ApJL_919_L5_MW3D[HDU1]
- Alves2020_Nat_578_237_MW3D[HDU1]
- O'Neill2023_LocalBubble
- Zucker2021_ApJ_919_35_spines_MW3D[HDU1]
- Foley2022_arXiv_2212.01405_OrionShell_MW3D[HDU1]

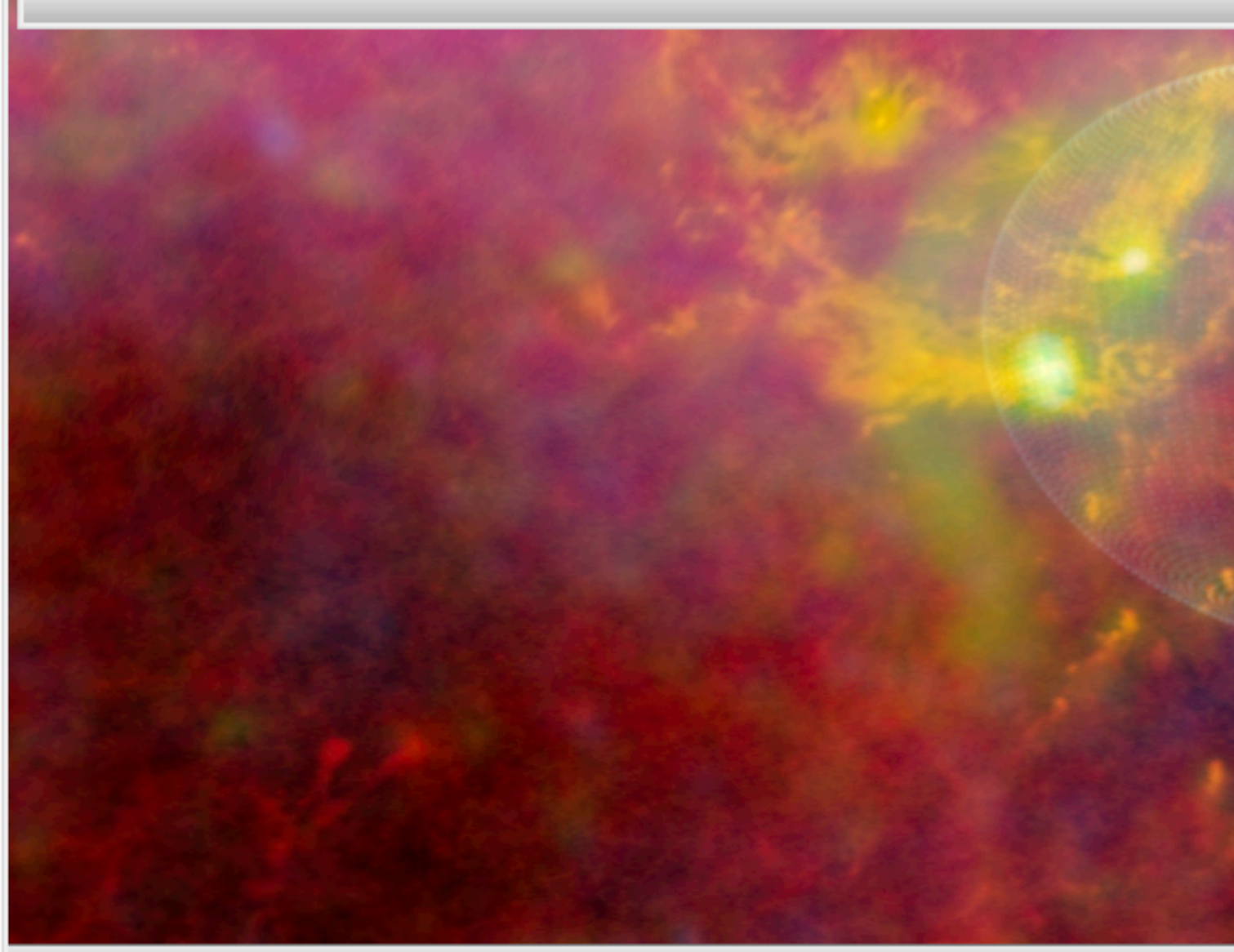
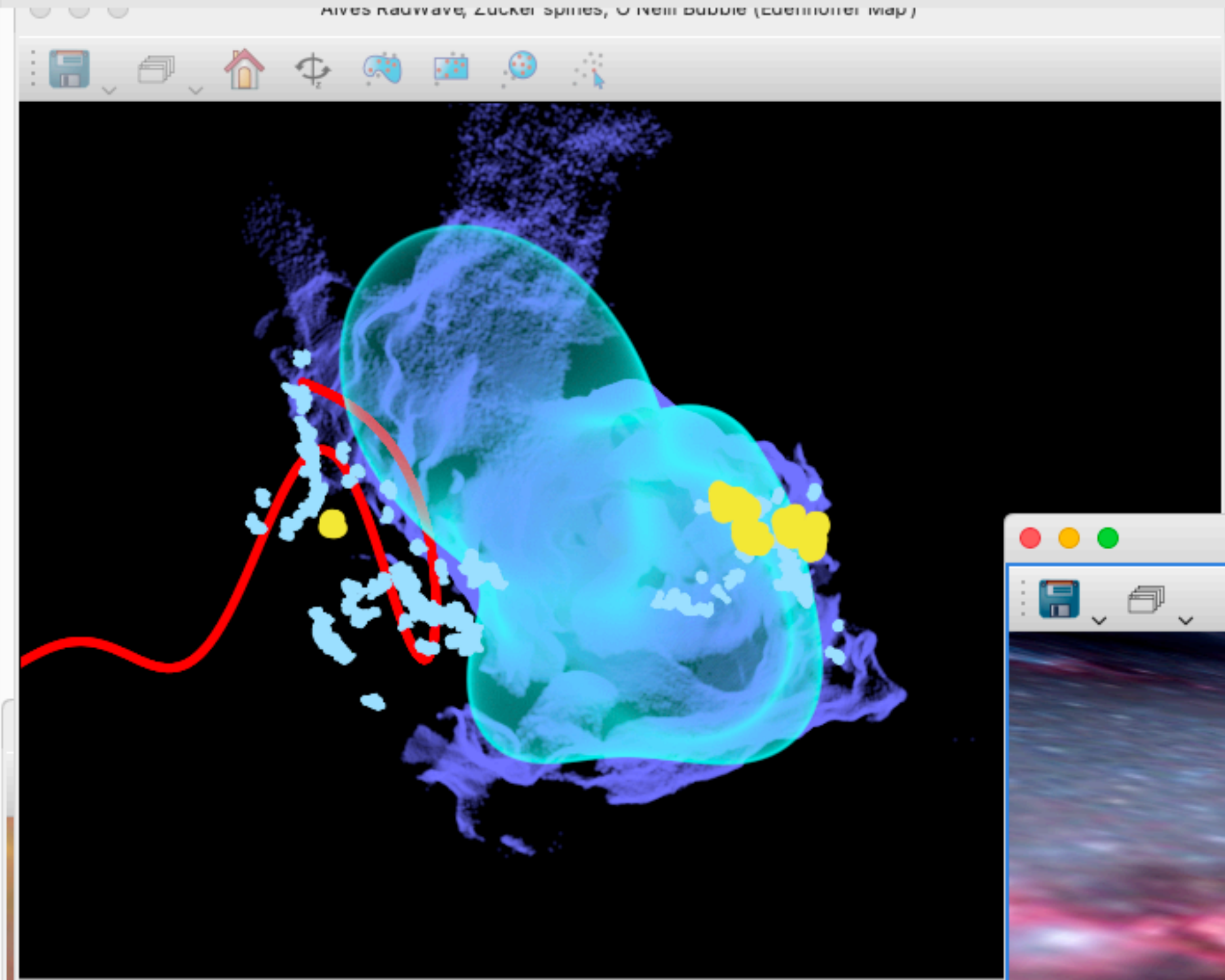
Size Color

Fixed

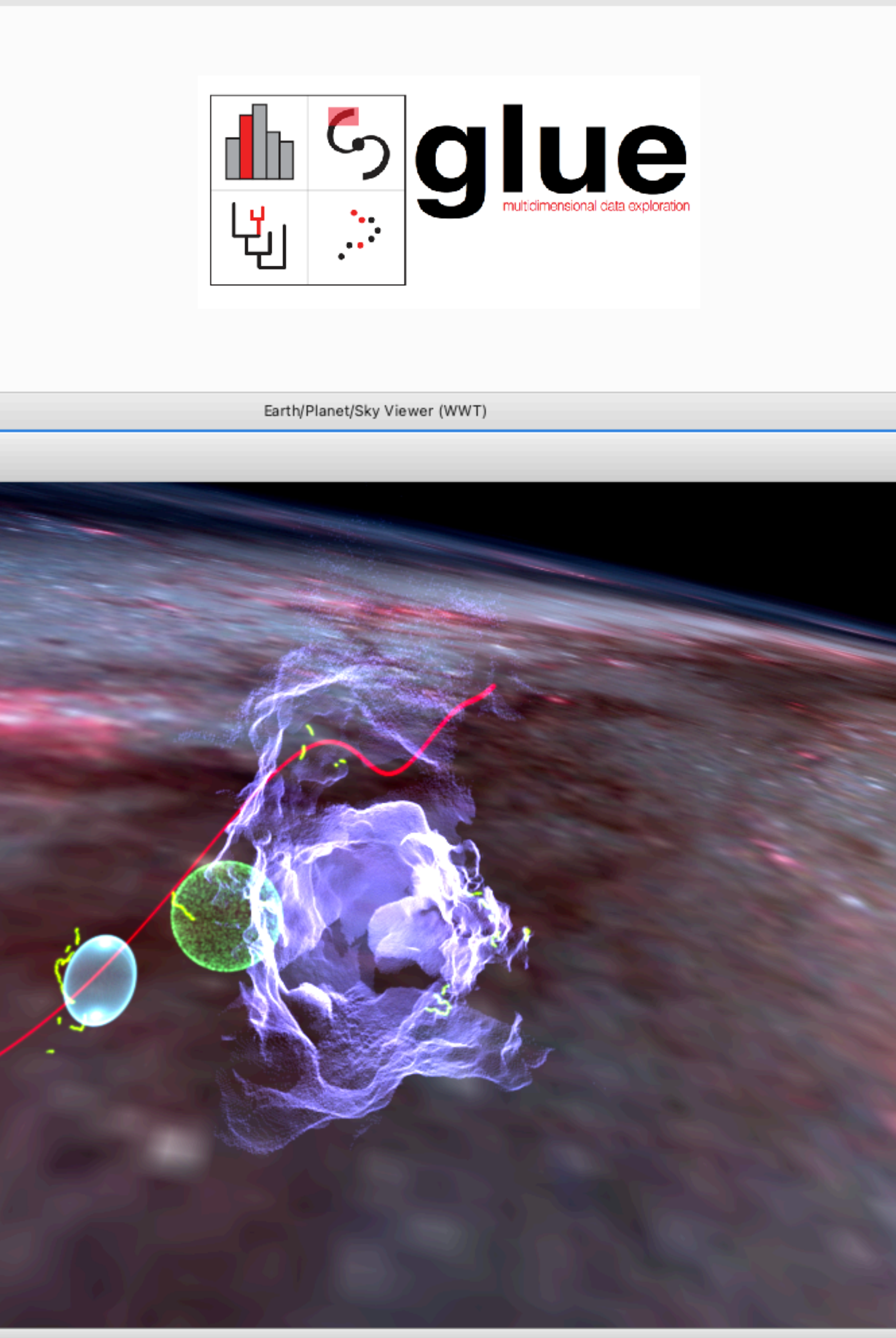
Plot Options - Earth/Planet/Sky Viewer (WWT)

- Mode: Milky Way
- Frame: Galactic
- Longitude: GLON
- Latitude: GLAT
- Distance: Distance
- pc

Alves-Bialy-Foley-O'Neill-Zucker



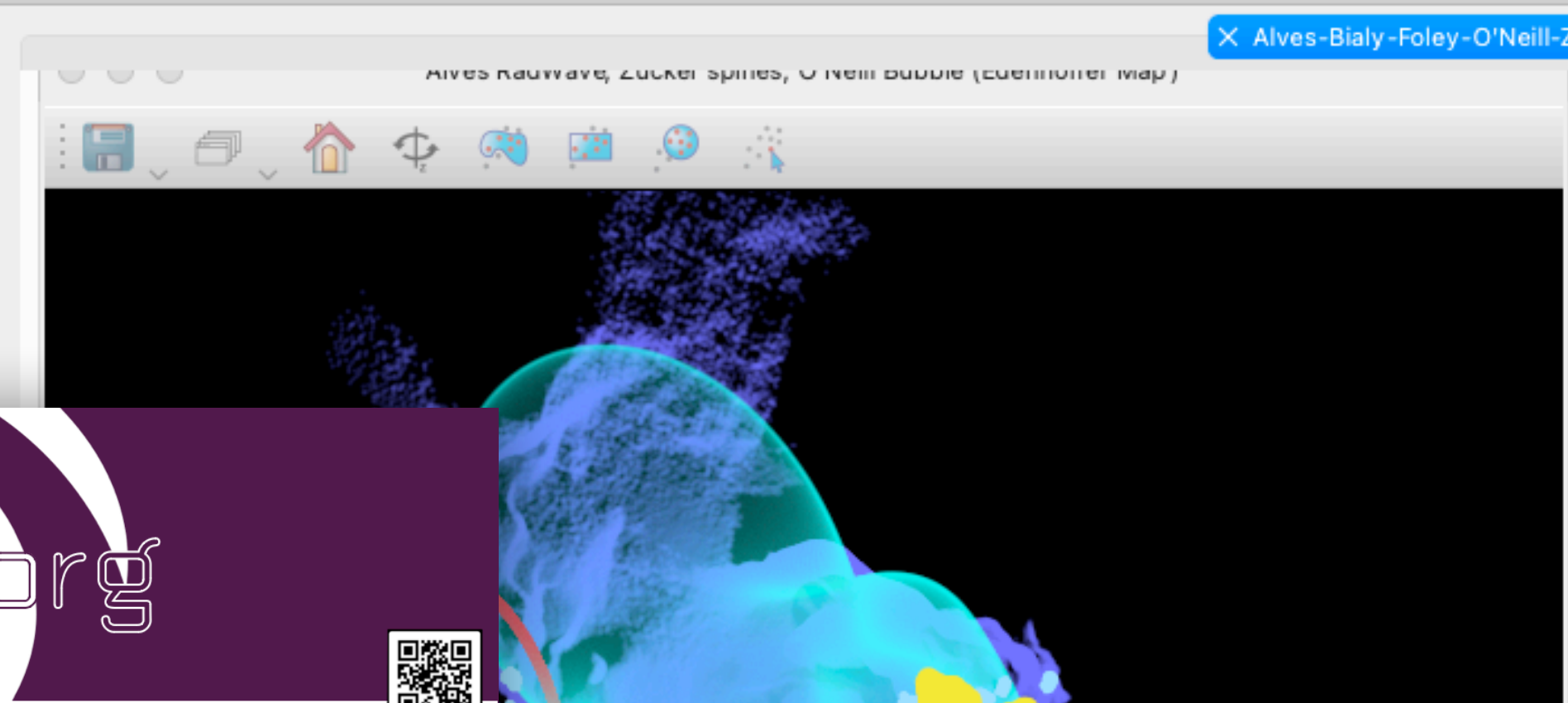
3D views



Data Collection

Data

- Edenhofer2023_mean_and_std_xyz[MEAN]
- Hunt2023_arXiv_2303.13424_MW3D[HDU1]
- O'Neill2023_LocalBubble
- Sun_MW3D[HDU1]
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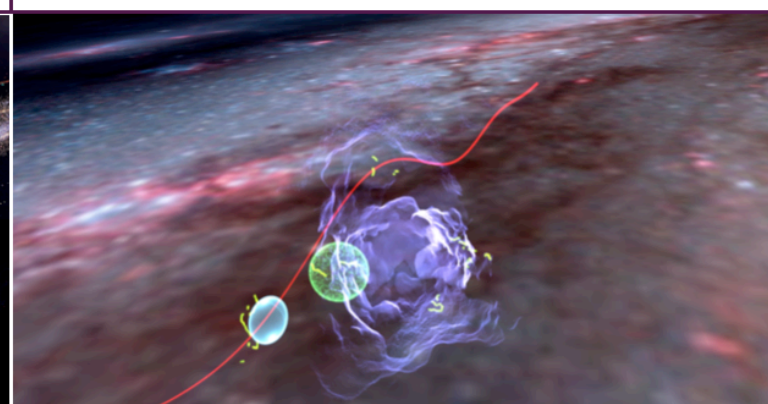
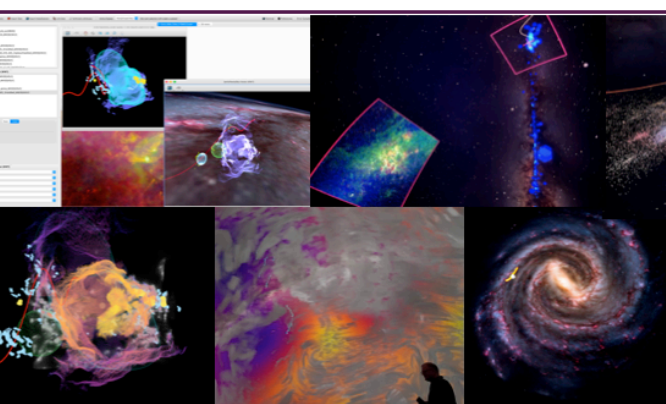
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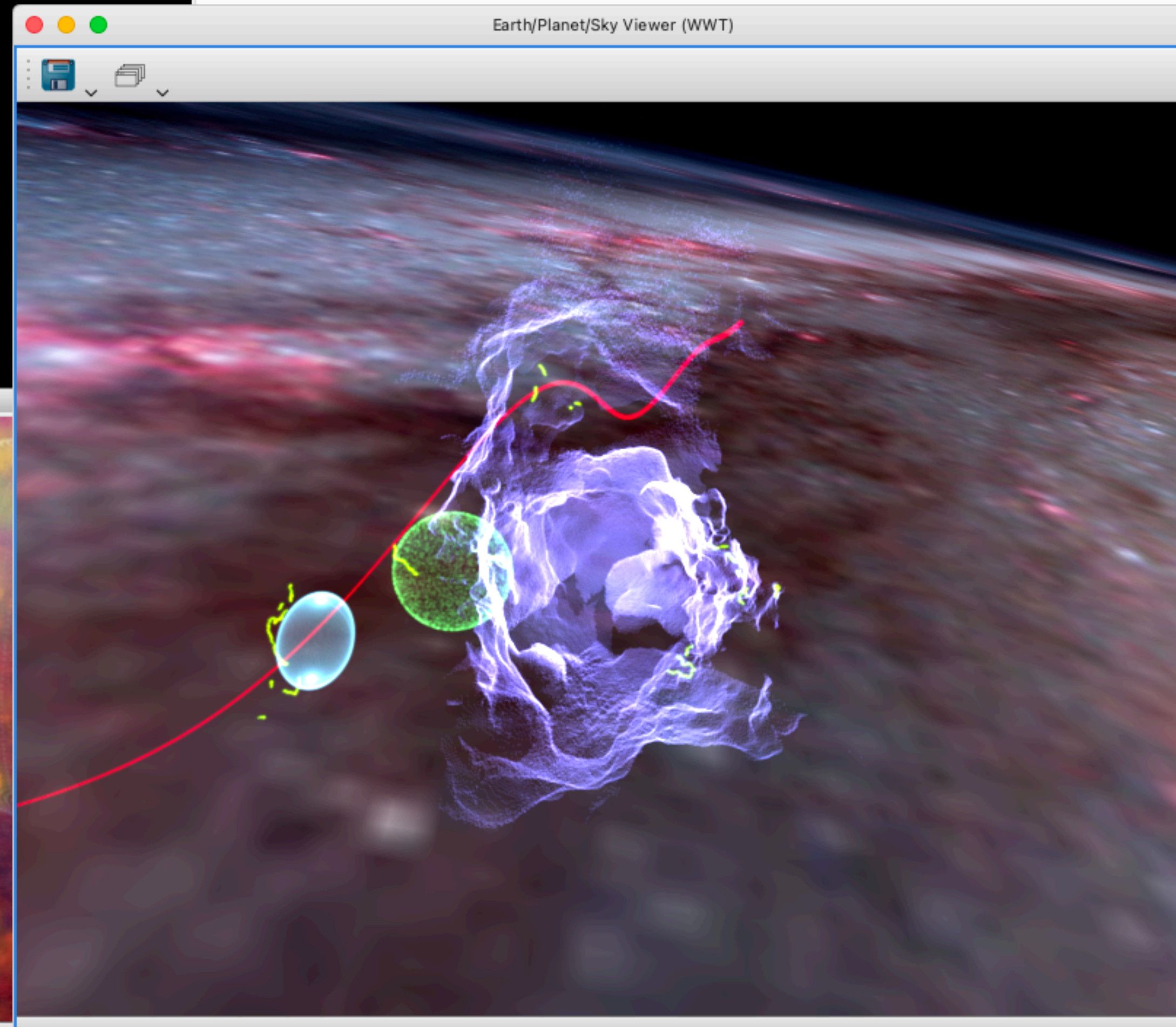
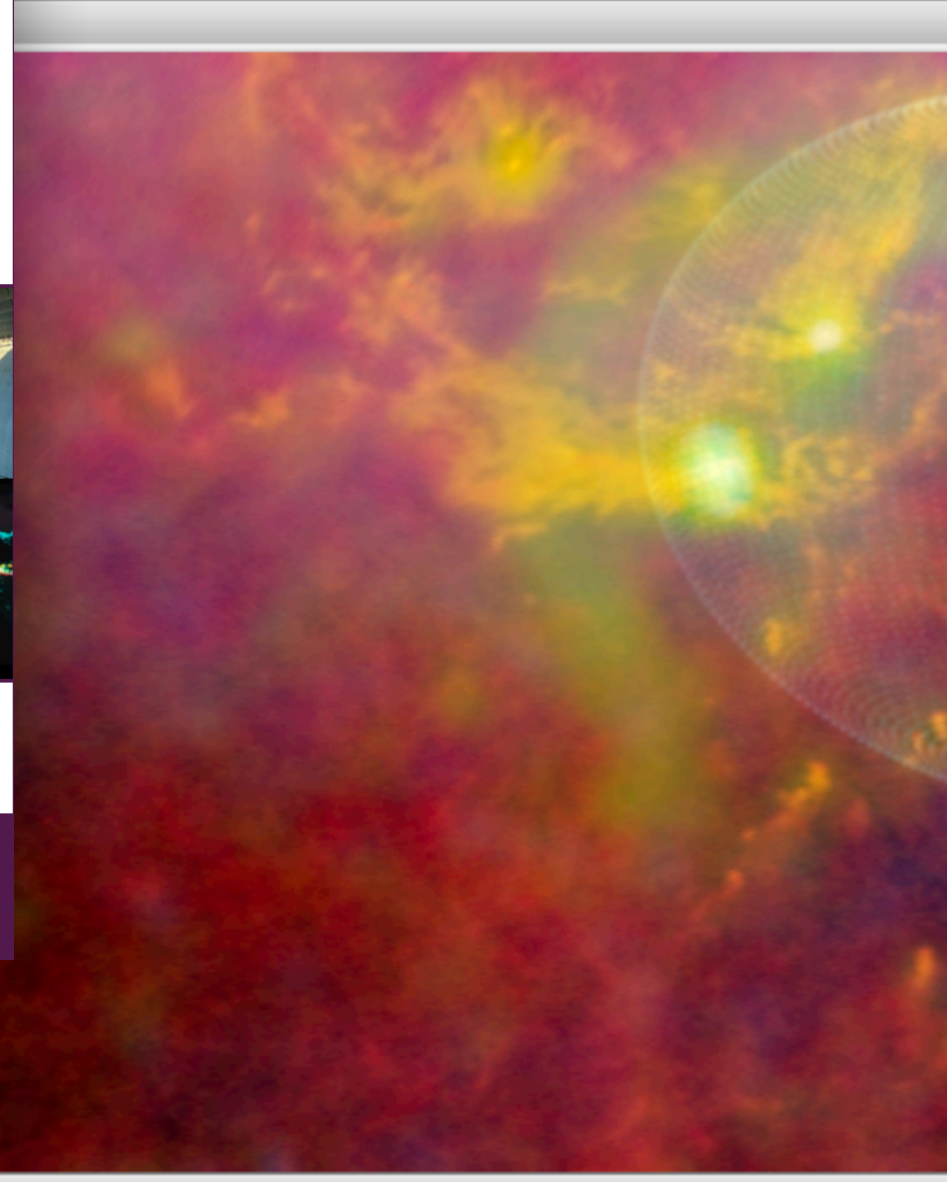
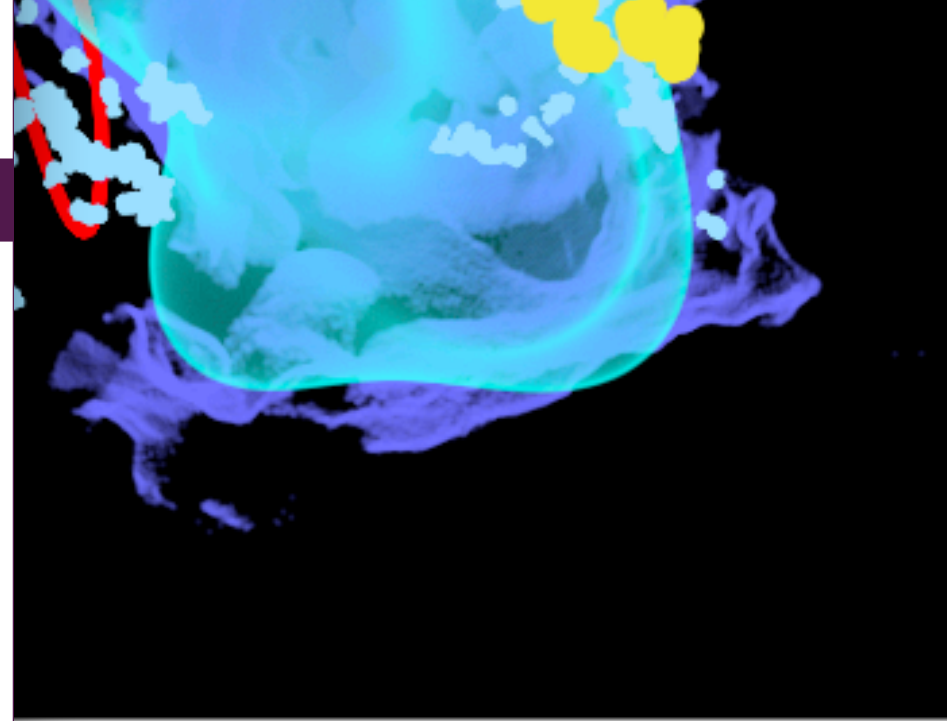


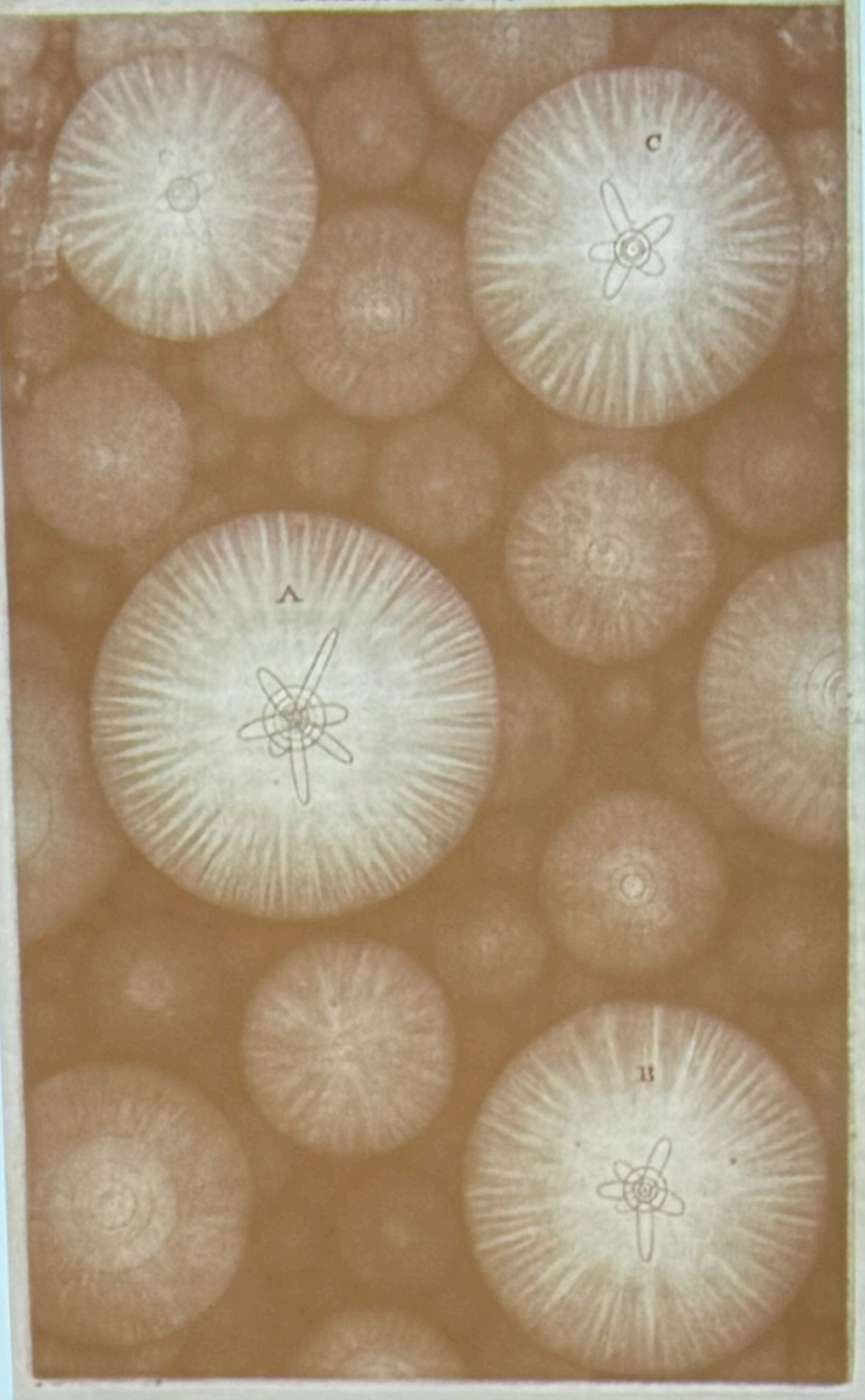
TEAM: Harvard/Smithsonian CFA (Jonathan Carifio, Alyssa Goodman, Ralf Konietzka, Theo O'Neill, Patricia Udomprasert, Catherine Zucker), AMNH (Brian Abbott, Micah Acinapura, Carter Emmart, Jackie Faherty); Linköping University (Alex Bock); University of Vienna (Joao Alves, Sebastian Rattenböck); glue solutions, inc./Aperio (Thomas Robitaille); University of Wisconsin, Whitewater (Bob Benjamin); STScI/Johns Hopkins (Josh Peek); Max Planck IFA (Gordian Edenhofer); Northeastern University (Michelle Borkin); and YOU!

Join us, contribute, and yes, you get a T-Shirt.

Distance [v] Distance [v]

pc [v]





Thomas Wright,
*An Original
Theory or New
Hypothesis of the
Universe Founded
upon the Laws of
Nature* (1750)

Jessica Riskin's slide from earlier...

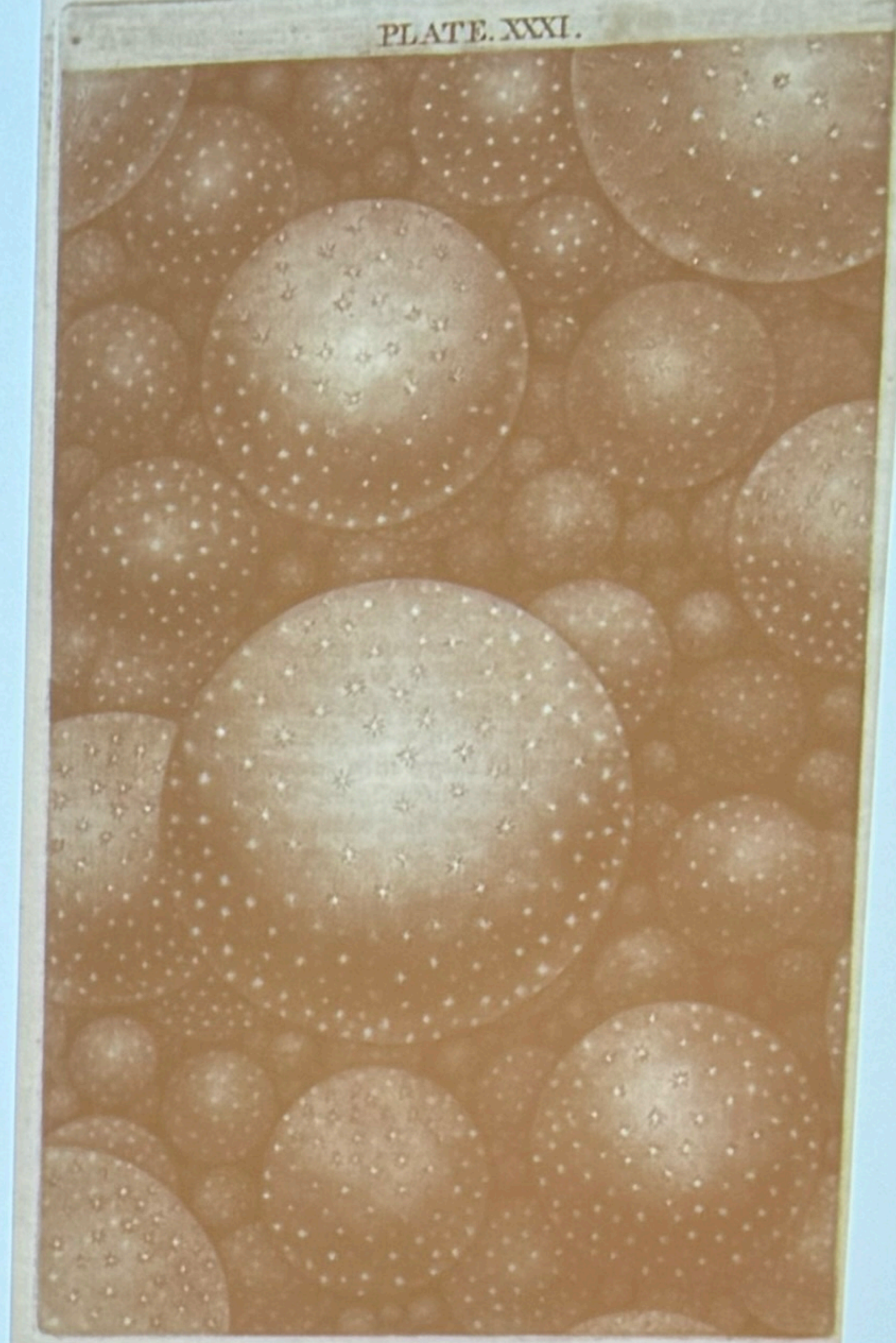
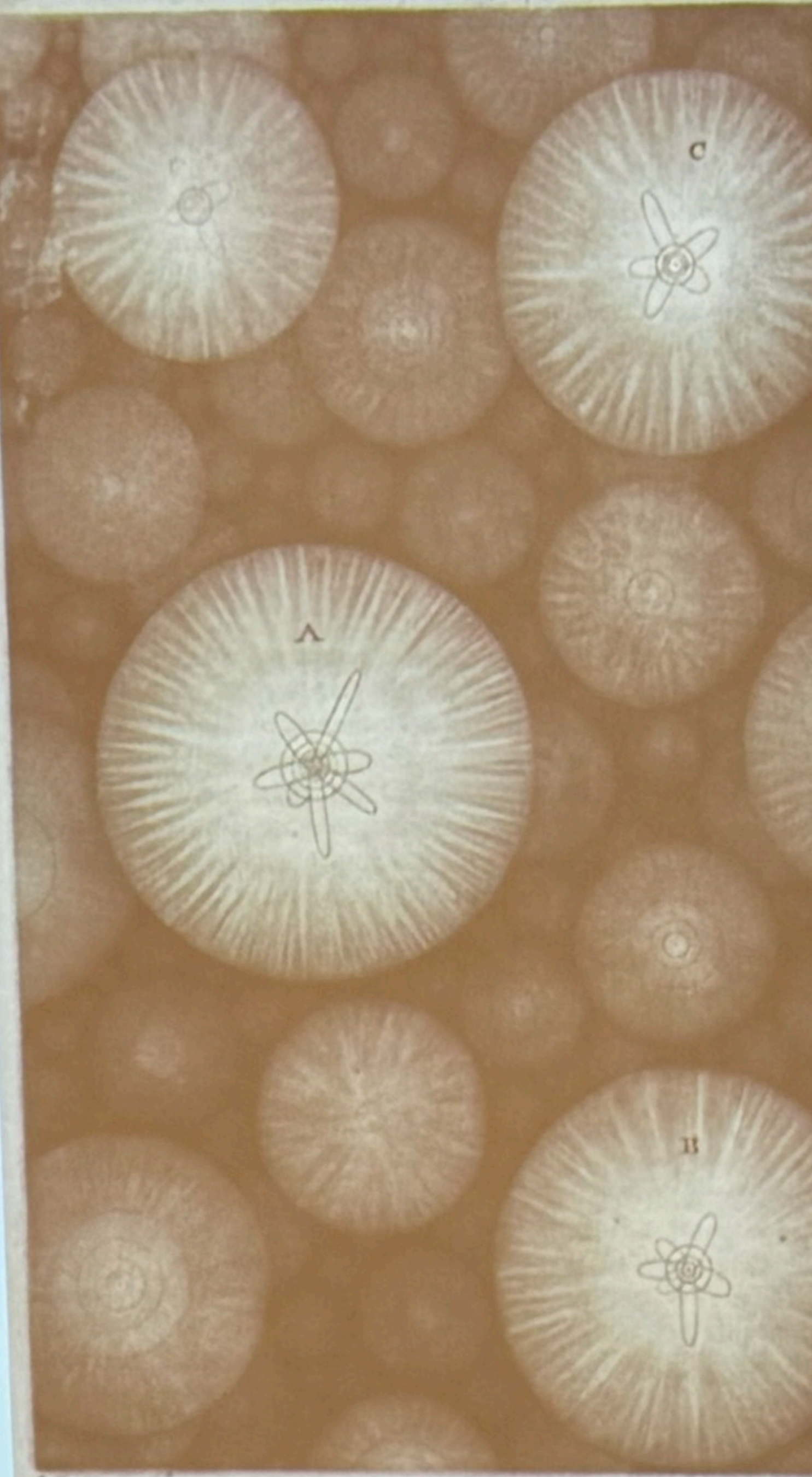


PLATE XVII.



A comment inspired by Alexi Baker's talk...

American Museum
of Natural History



Astronomy Live: Mapping the Milky Way in 3D

Part of [Astronomy Live](#)

Tuesday, December 12, 2023

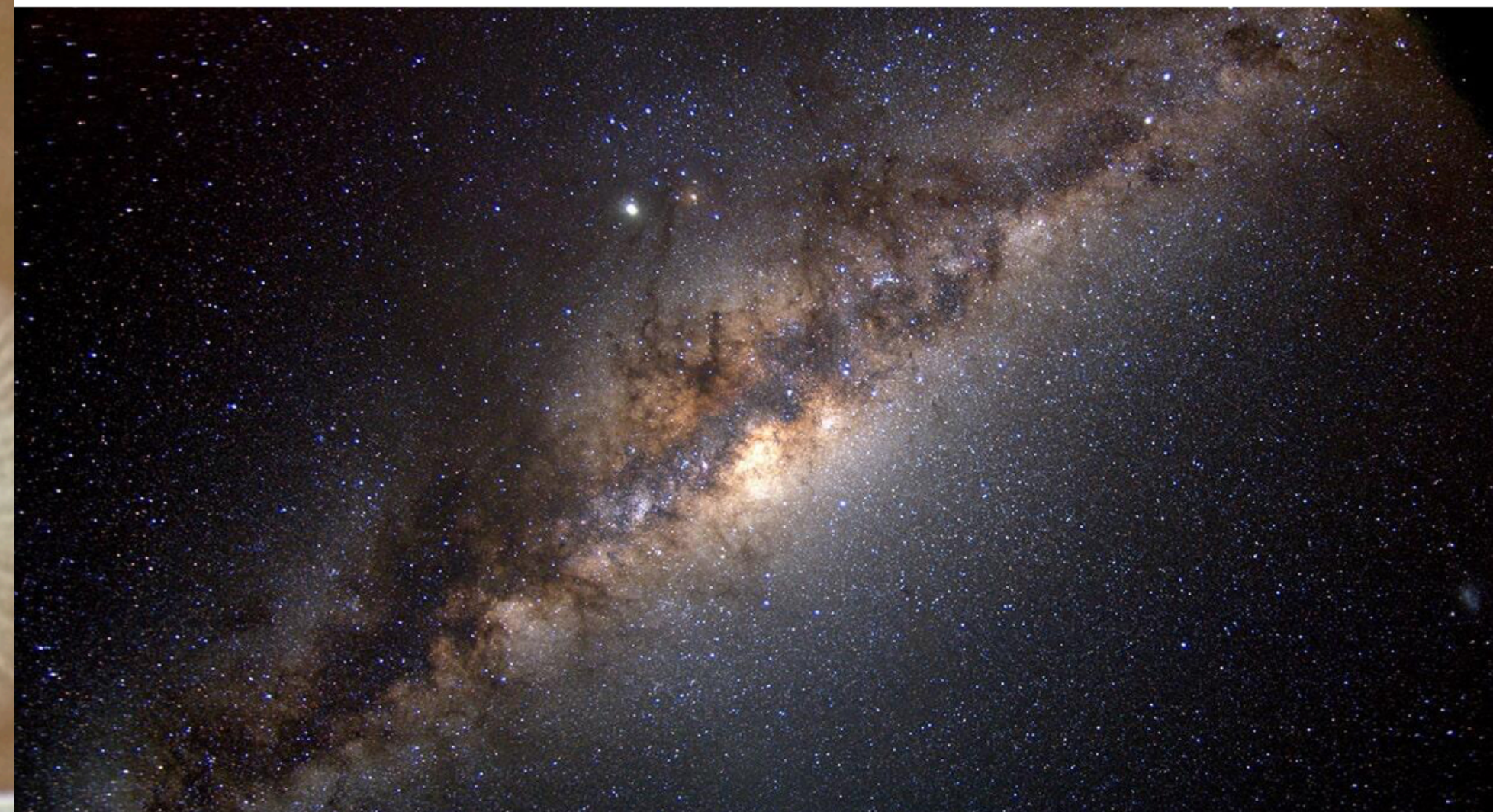
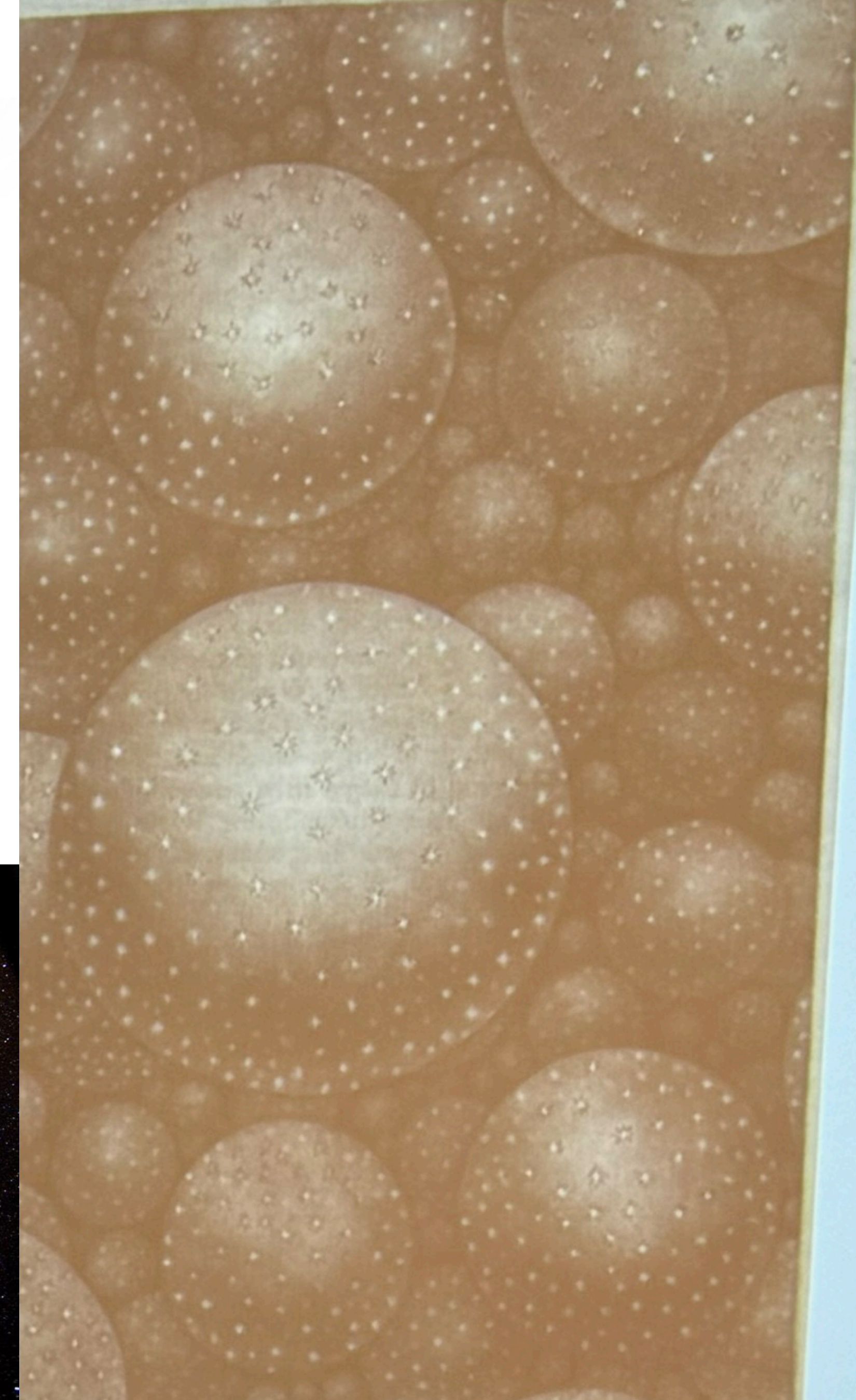


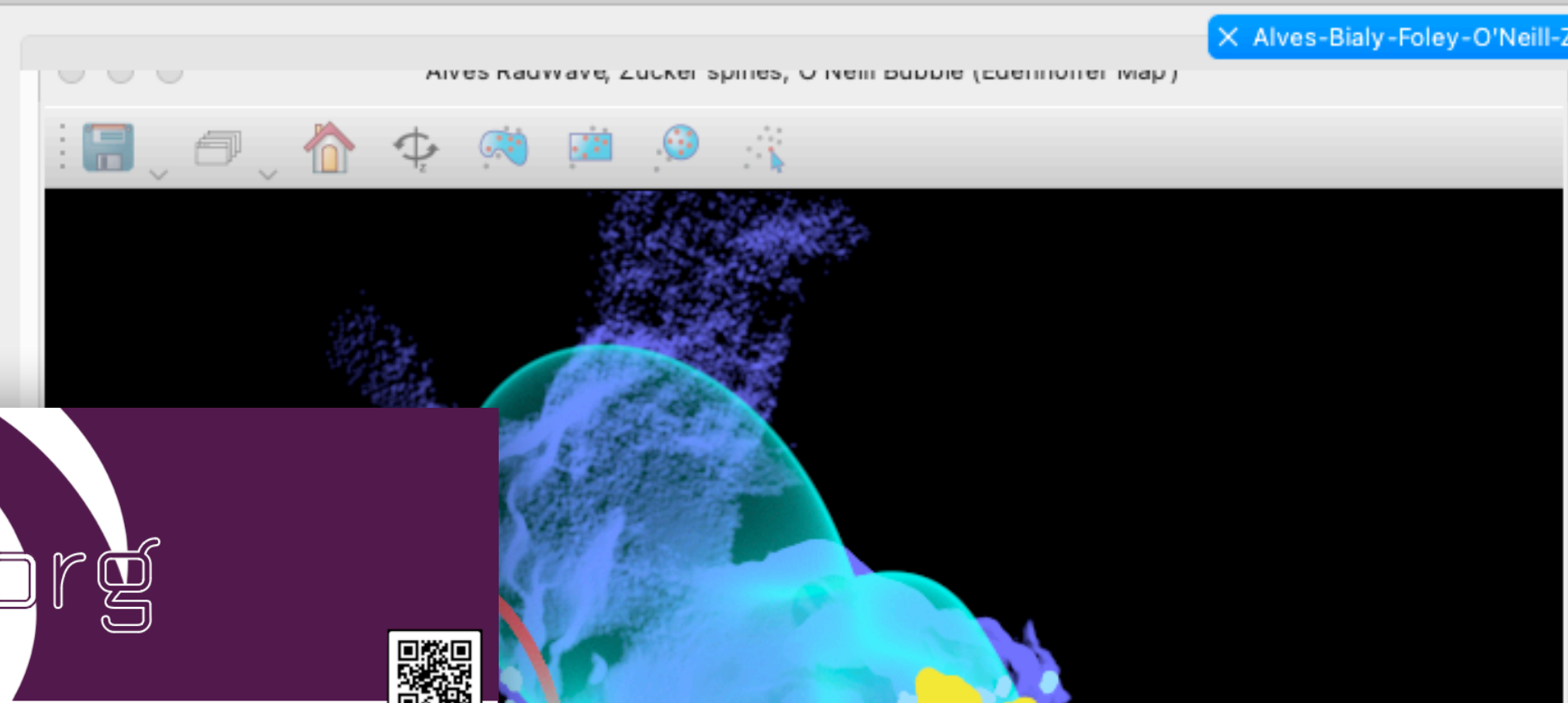
PLATE XXXI.



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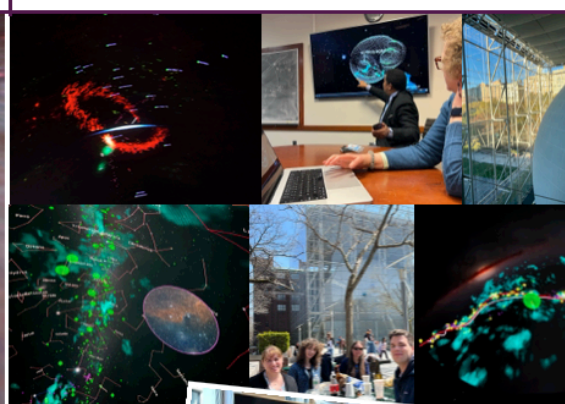
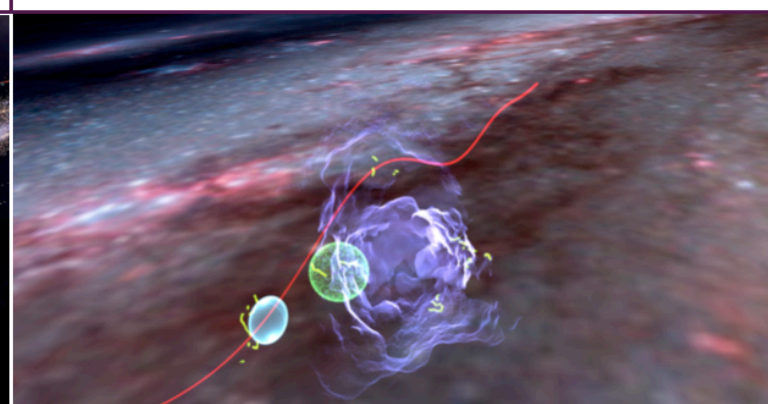
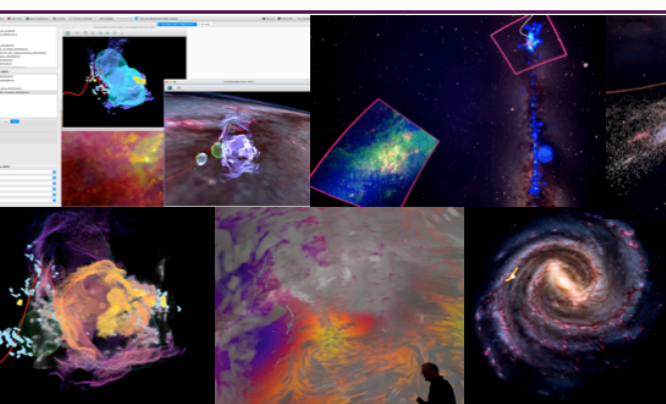
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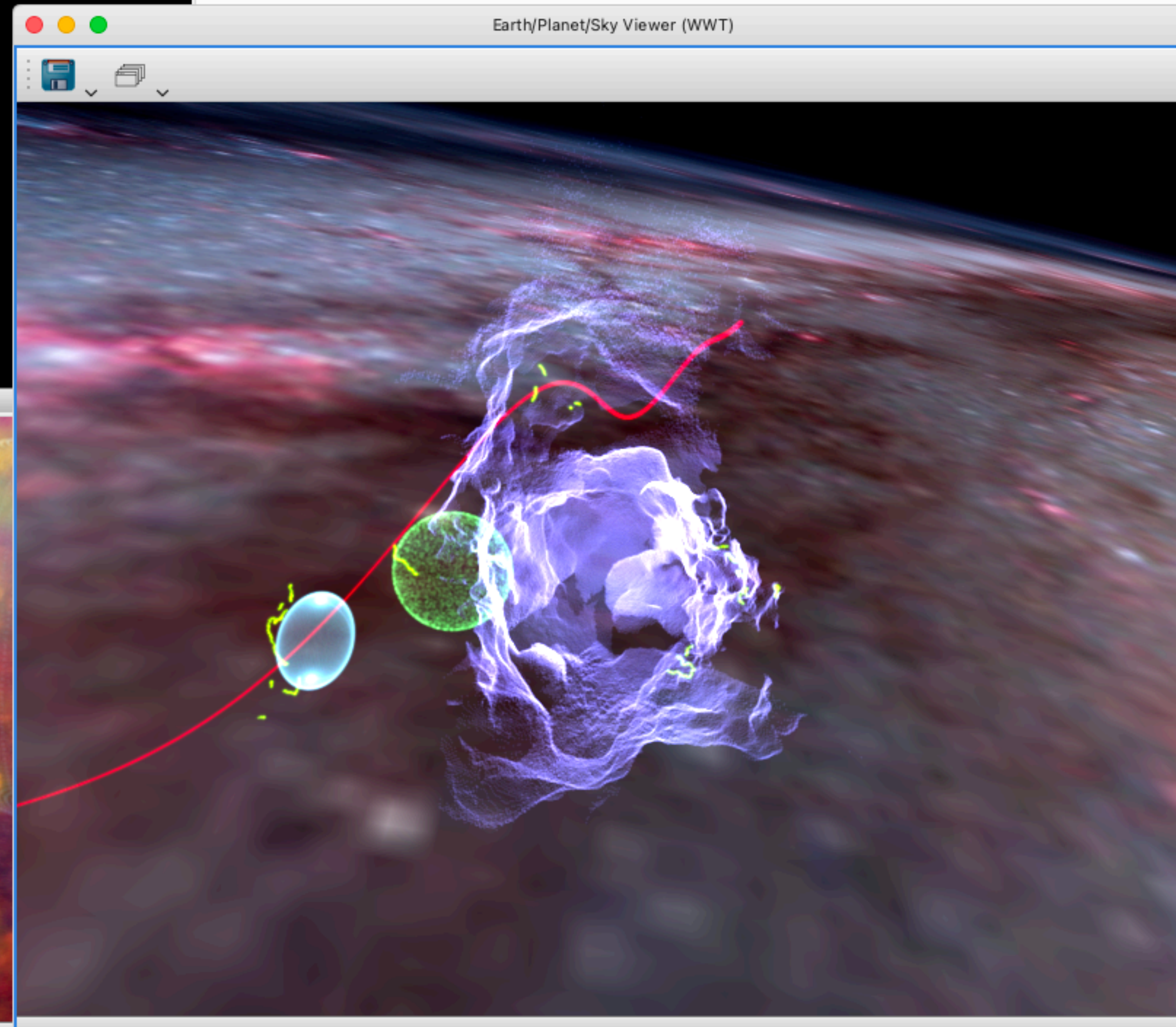
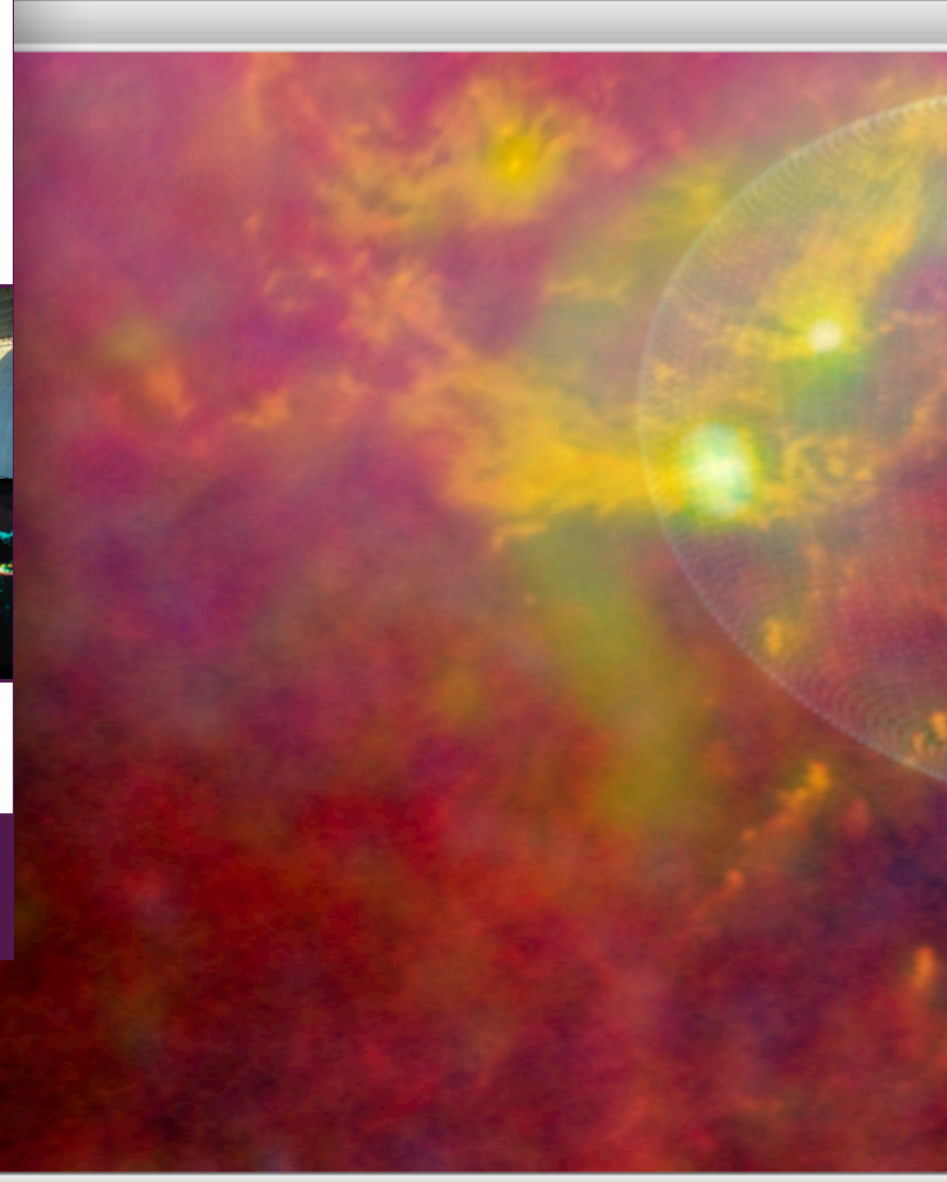
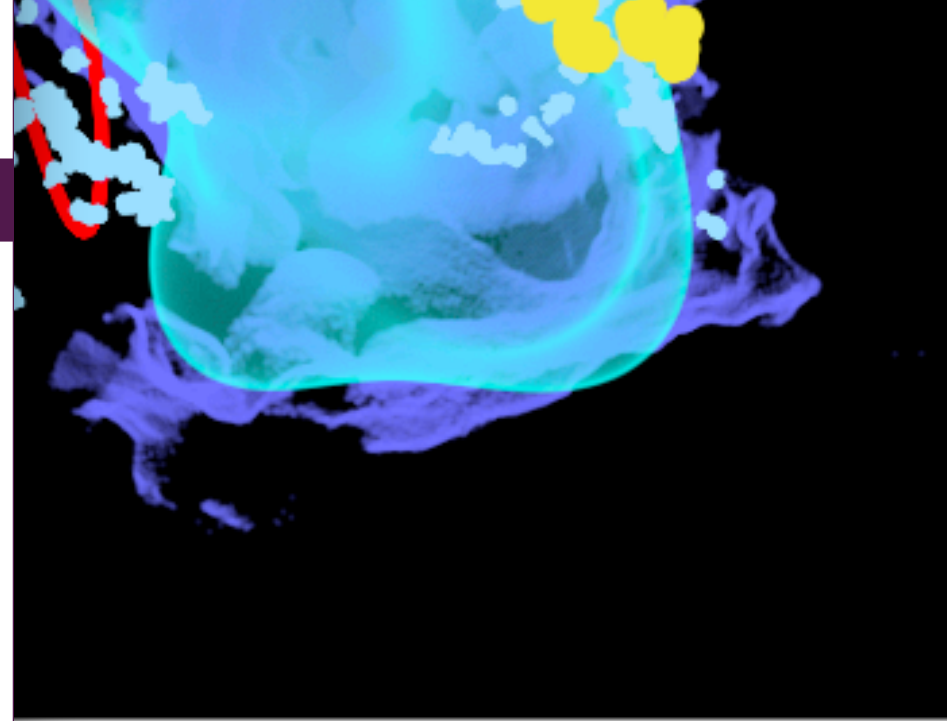


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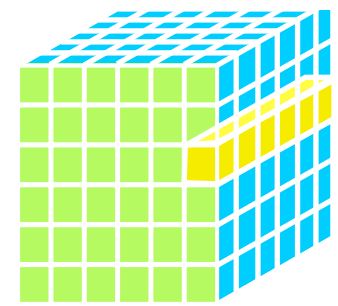
Join us, contribute, and yes, you get a T-Shirt.

Distance [v] Distance [v]

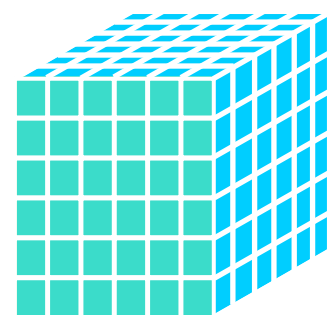
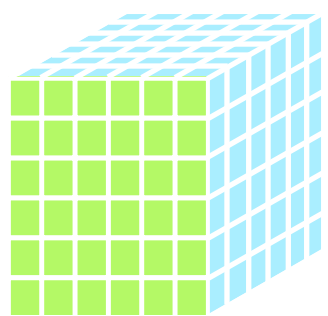
pc [v]



great 1D, 2D and 3D data manipulation,
flexible architecture facilitating plug-ins, data
transfer, and interactive data exploration;
“glupyter” flavor runs in web pages



Prototype plug-in in-use
(e.g. Radcliffe Wave on
Hayden Planetarium dome)



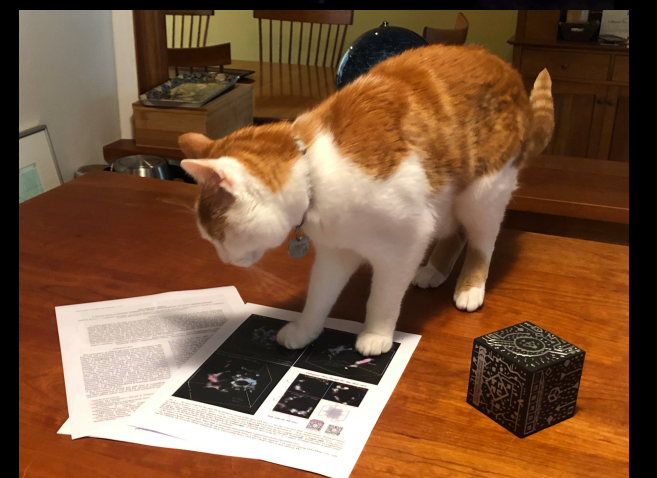
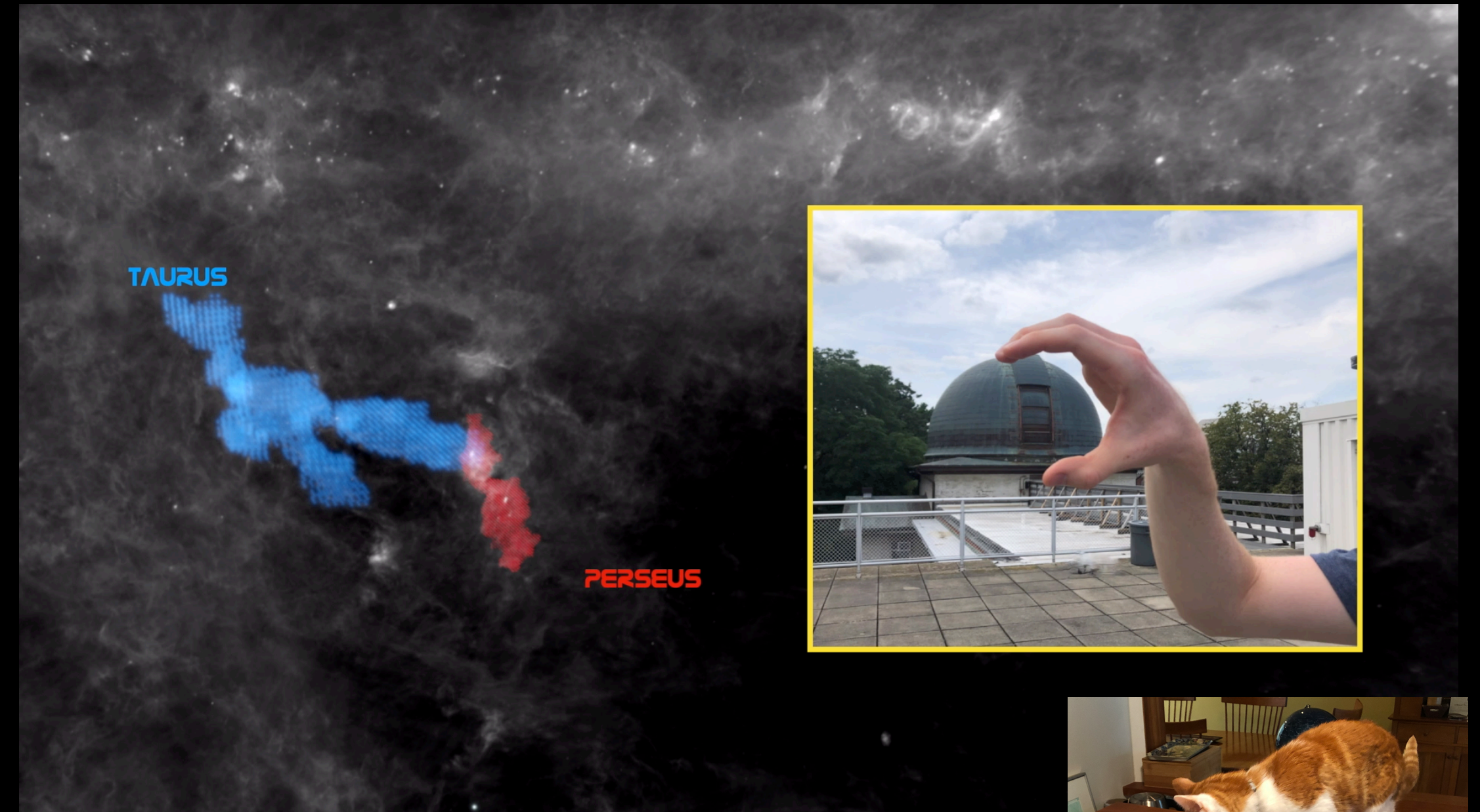
Prototype plug-in shows WWT
images in context in 3D.



limited 2D all-sky images
great 3D functionality

great 2D object and all-sky images
limited 3D functionality

The “Perseus-Taurus Superbubble”
a demo of the need for 2D-3D contextualization functionality



This video was composited using the WWT and OpenSpace, making some use of prototype plug-ins, but 2D and 3D imagery was aligned manually by experts. As a generalizable STEM concept, it explains the deceptive “forced perspective” made possible in when objects at very different distances, in 3D, appear to touch in 2D.

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flexible architecture facilitating plug-ins, data
transfer, and interactive data exploration;
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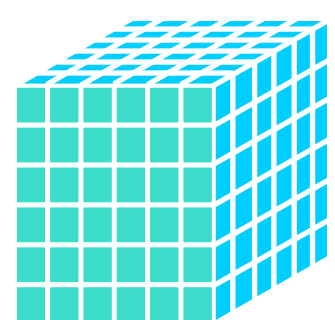
This is a sample slide from a recent astronomy/visualization research talk.



great 2D object and all-sky images
limited 3D functionality

Prototype plug-in shows WWT
images in context in 3D.

(e.g. radio wave on
Hayden Planetarium dome



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great 3D functionality

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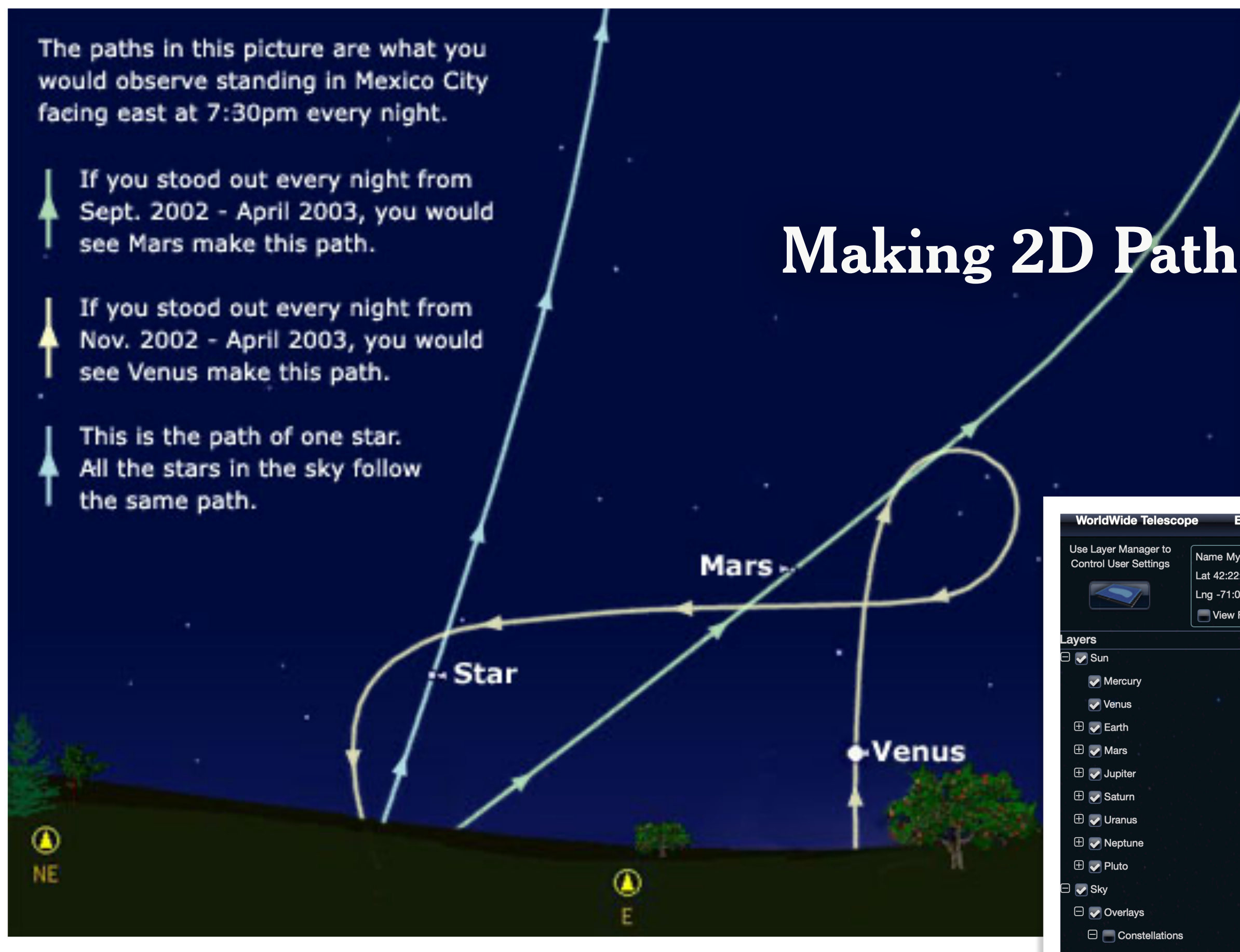
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manually by experts. As a generalizable STEM concept, it explains
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very different distances, in 3D, appear to touch in 2D.

The paths in this picture are what you would observe standing in Mexico City facing east at 7:30pm every night.

↑ If you stood out every night from Sept. 2002 - April 2003, you would see Mars make this path.

↑ If you stood out every night from Nov. 2002 - April 2003, you would see Venus make this path.

↑ This is the path of one star. All the stars in the sky follow the same path.



“From Orreries to WorldWide Telescope: Making 2D Paths on the Sky into Motions in a 3D Universe”

https://ecuip.lib.uchicago.edu/diglib/science/cultural_astronomy/phenom_planets_images-1c.html

WorldWide Telescope Explore Guided Tours Search Communities View Settings Support WWT Sign Out

Use Layer Manager to Control User Settings Name My Location Lat 42:22:36 Alt 500.0m 2023/11/06 07:18:19 X 1000 : Paused Galactic Plane Mode View in ESASky

Layers

- ☑ Sun
- ☑ Mercury
- ☑ Venus
- ☑ Earth
- ☑ Mars
- ☑ Jupiter
- ☑ Saturn
- ☑ Uranus
- ☑ Neptune
- ☑ Pluto
- ☑ Sky
- ☑ Overlays
 - ☐ Constellation Pictures
 - ☐ Constellation Figures
 - ☐ Constellation Boundaries
 - ☐ Constellation Names
- ☑ Grids
 - ☑ Equatorial Grid
 - ☑ Galactic Grid
 - ☑ AltAz Grid
 - ☑ Ecliptic Grid

Time Scrubber

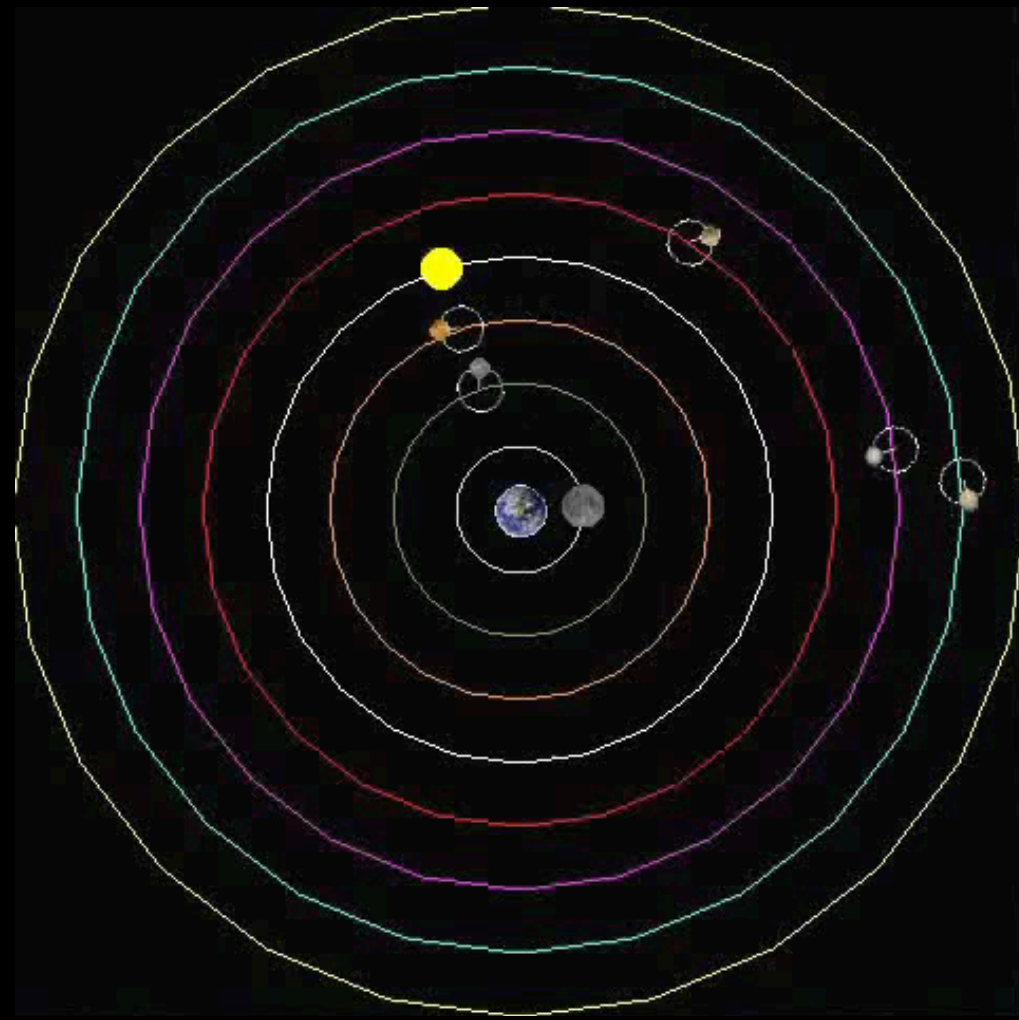
Look At Sky Imagery Digitized Sky Survey (Color)

1 of 4

RA: 10h01m29.8s Dec: +18:24:15

Ptolemaic

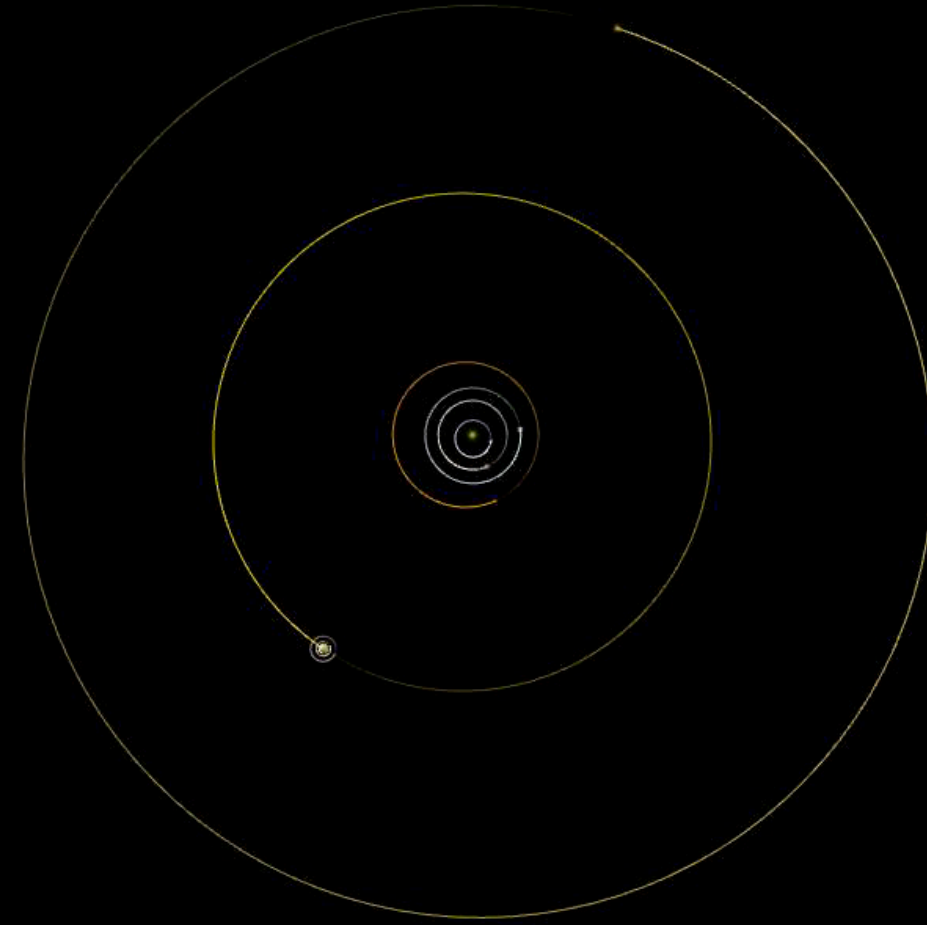
*Geocentric,
with Epicycles*



150 A.D.

Copernican

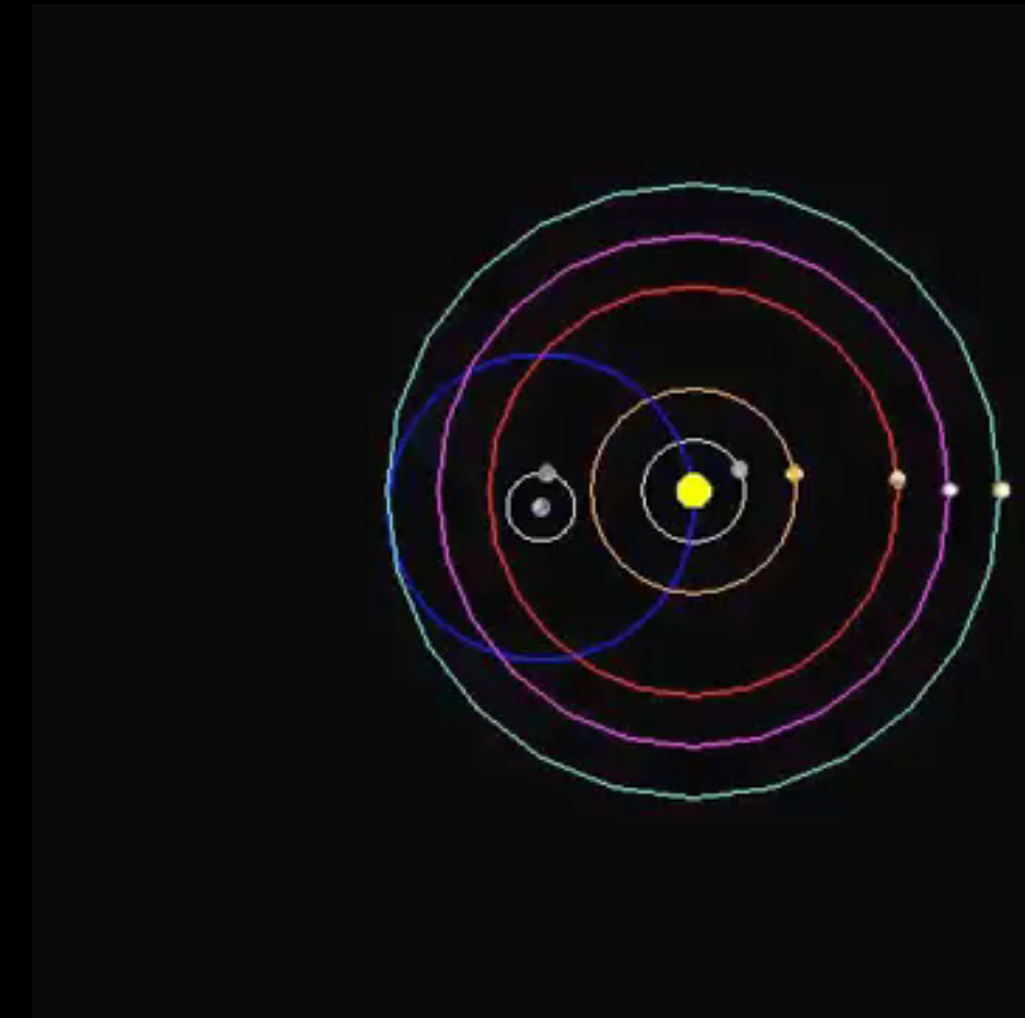
*Heliocentric
(correct)*



1543

Tychonic

*Geoheliocentric
hybrid*

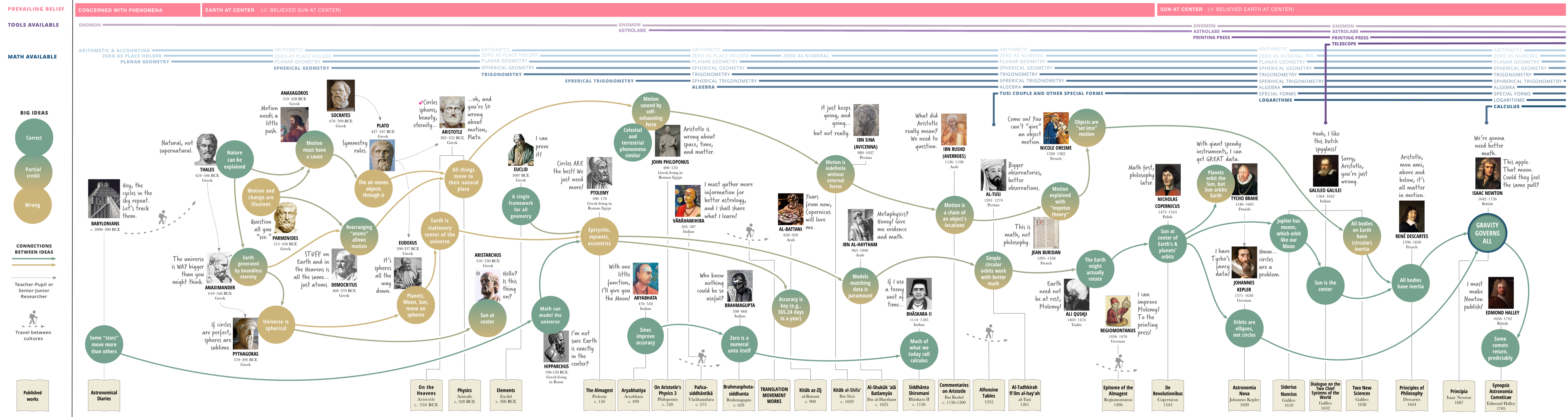


1587

The Path to Newton



The Path to Newton



© Harvard University, created by Alyssa Goodman, Jais Brohinsky, Drew Lichtenstein & Katie Peek, re-use is allowed, with attribution, version 1, 2019

The Path to Newton

PREVAILING BELIEF

CONCERNED WITH PHENOMENA

EARTH AT CENTER (☉ BELIEVED SUN AT CENTER)

TOOLS AVAILABLE

GNOMON

GNOMON
ASTROLABE

MATH AVAILABLE

ARITHMETIC & ACCOUNTING
ZERO AS PLACE HOLDER
PLANAR GEOMETRY

ARITHMETIC
ZERO AS PLACE HOLDER
PLANAR GEOMETRY
SPHERICAL GEOMETRY

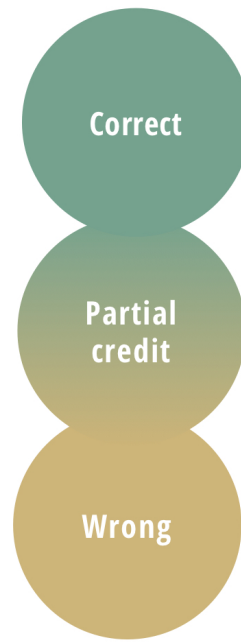
ARITHMETIC
ZERO AS PLACE HOLDER
PLANAR GEOMETRY
SPHERICAL GEOMETRY
TRIGONOMETRY

SPRERICAL TRIGONOMETRY

ARITHMETIC
ZERO AS PLACE HOLDER
PLANAR GEOMETRY
SPHERICAL GEOMETRY
TRIGONOMETRY
SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY
ALGEBRA

2000 B.C.

BIG IDEAS



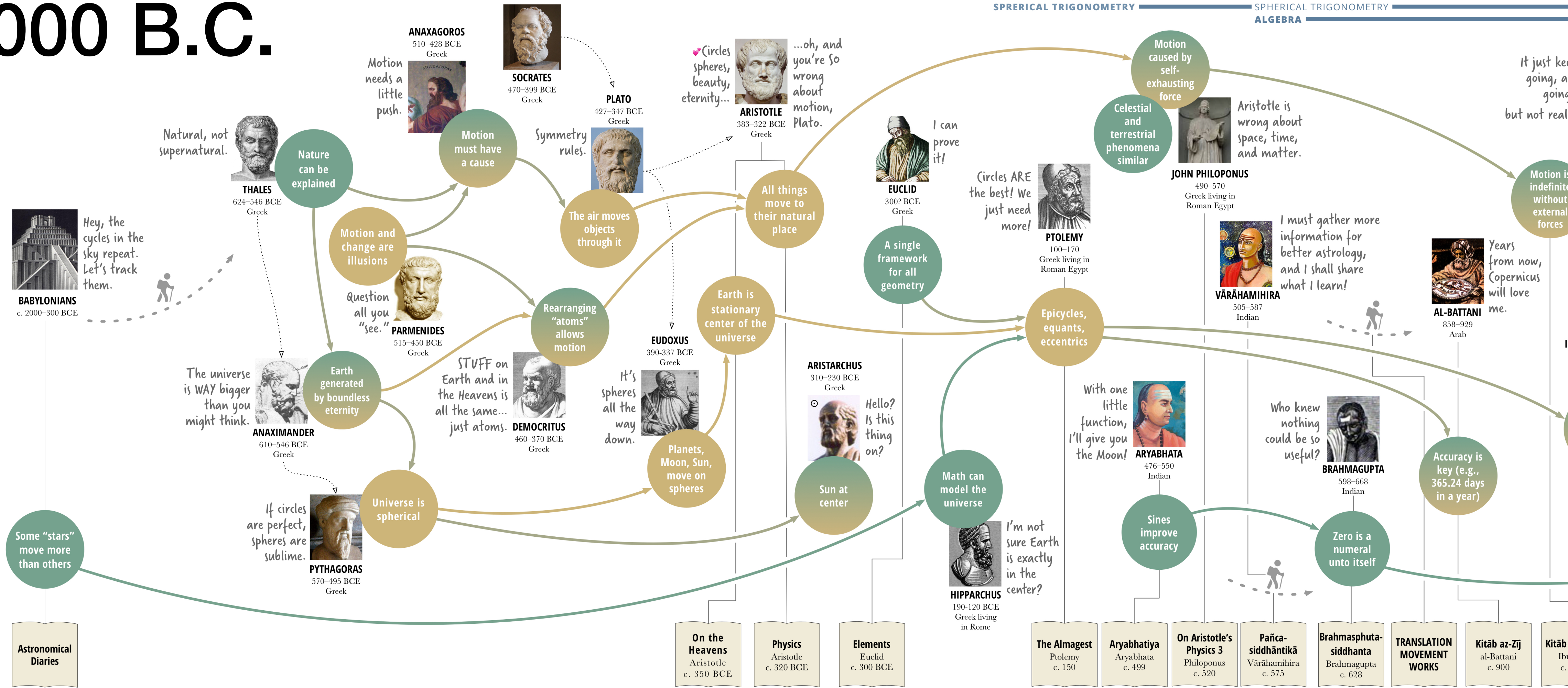
CONNECTIONS BETWEEN IDEAS

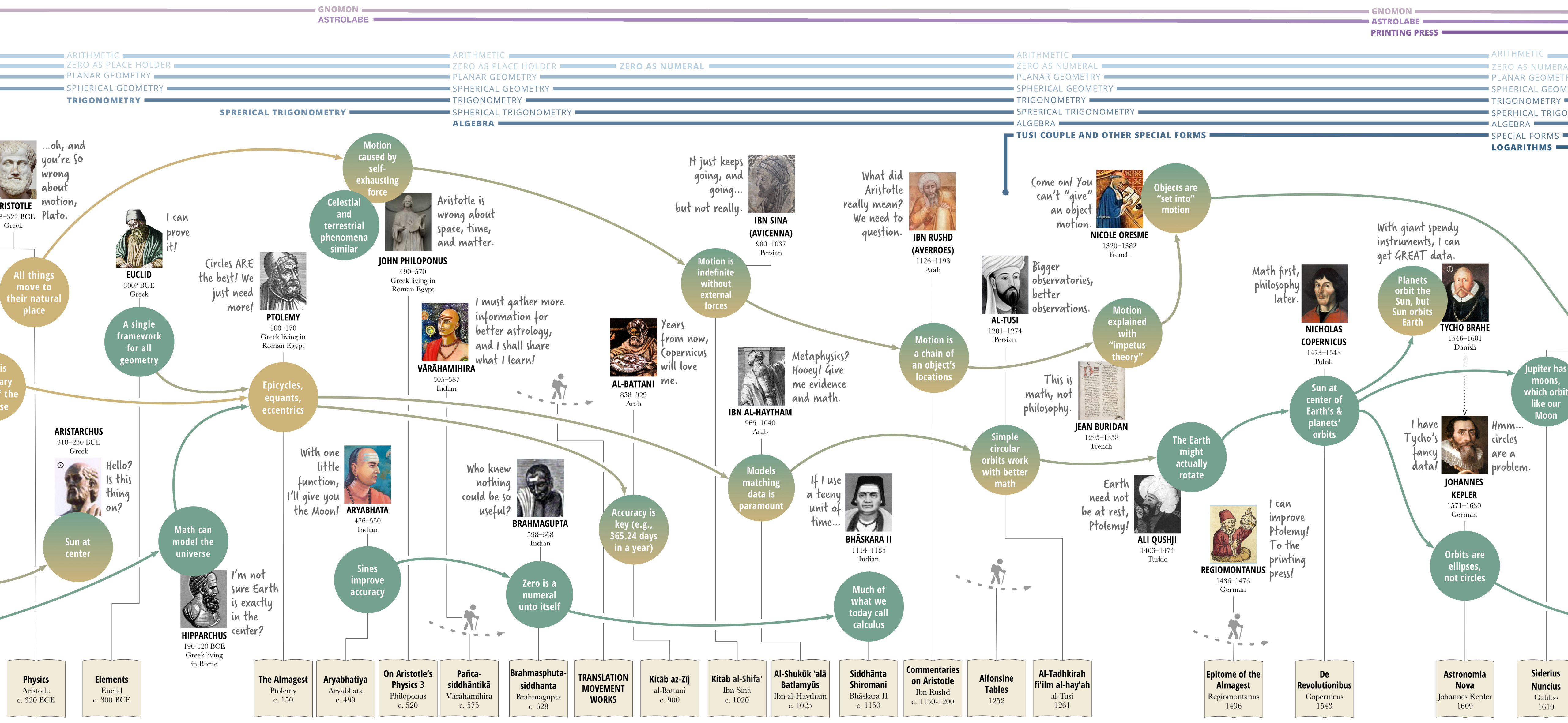


Teacher-Pupil or Senior-Junior Researcher

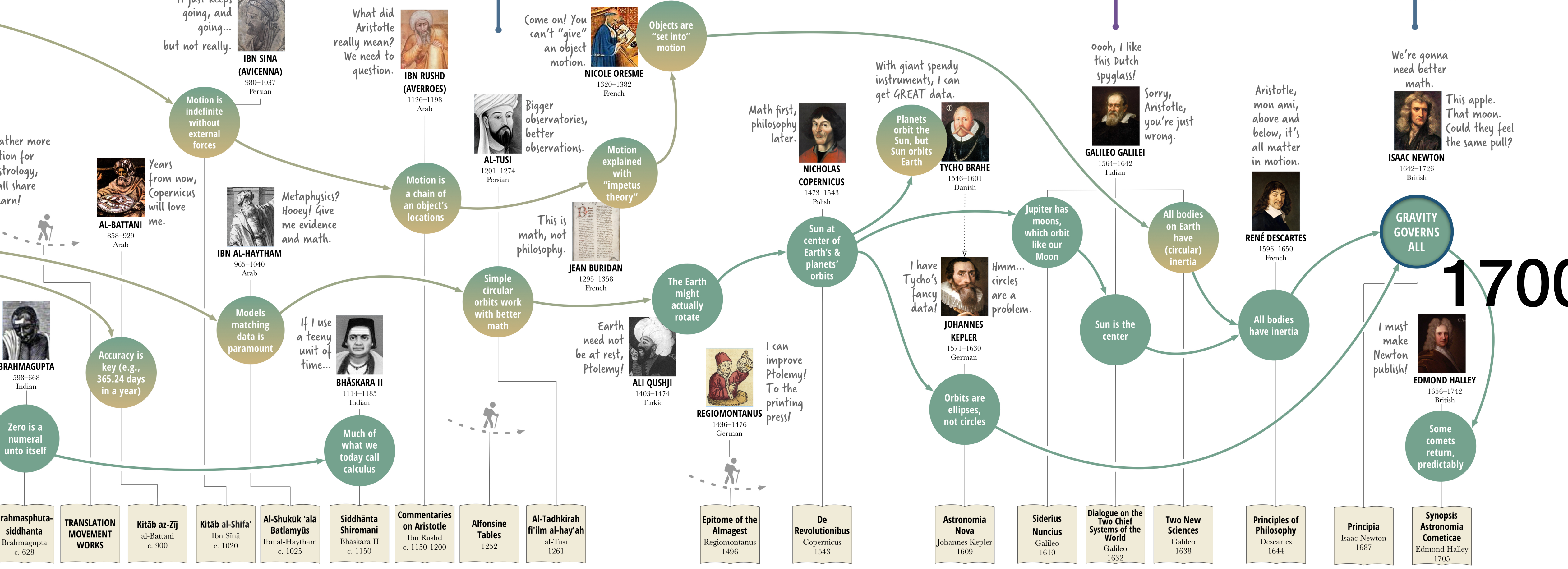
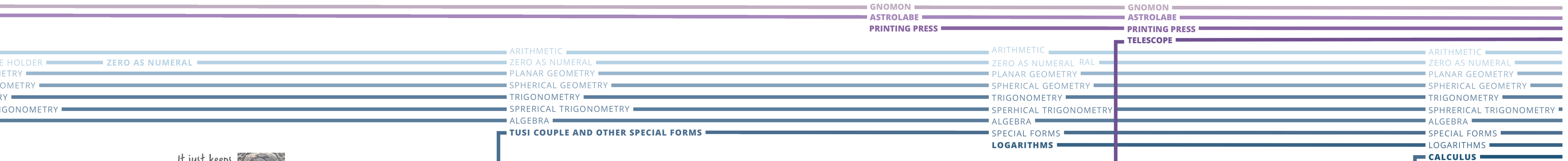


Published works



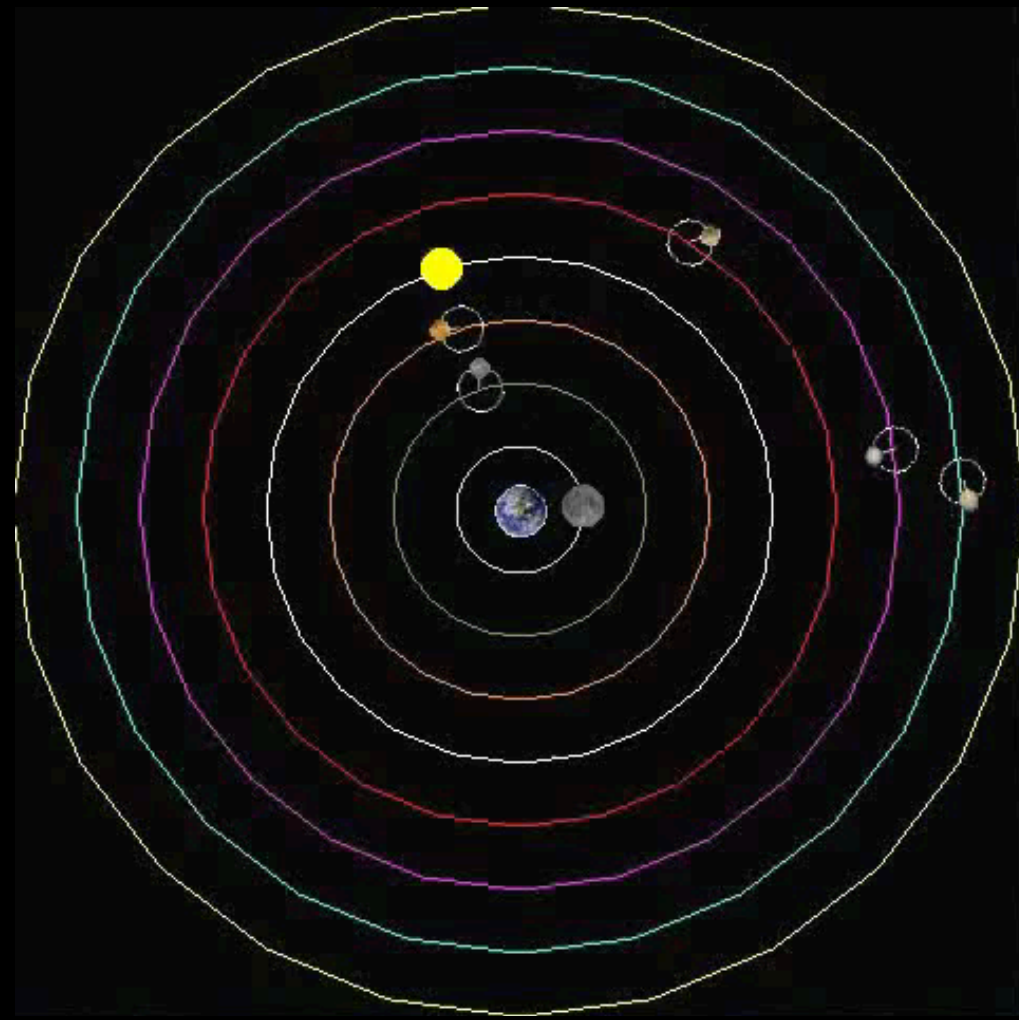


SUN AT CENTER (☉ BELIEVED EARTH AT CENTER)



Ptolemaic

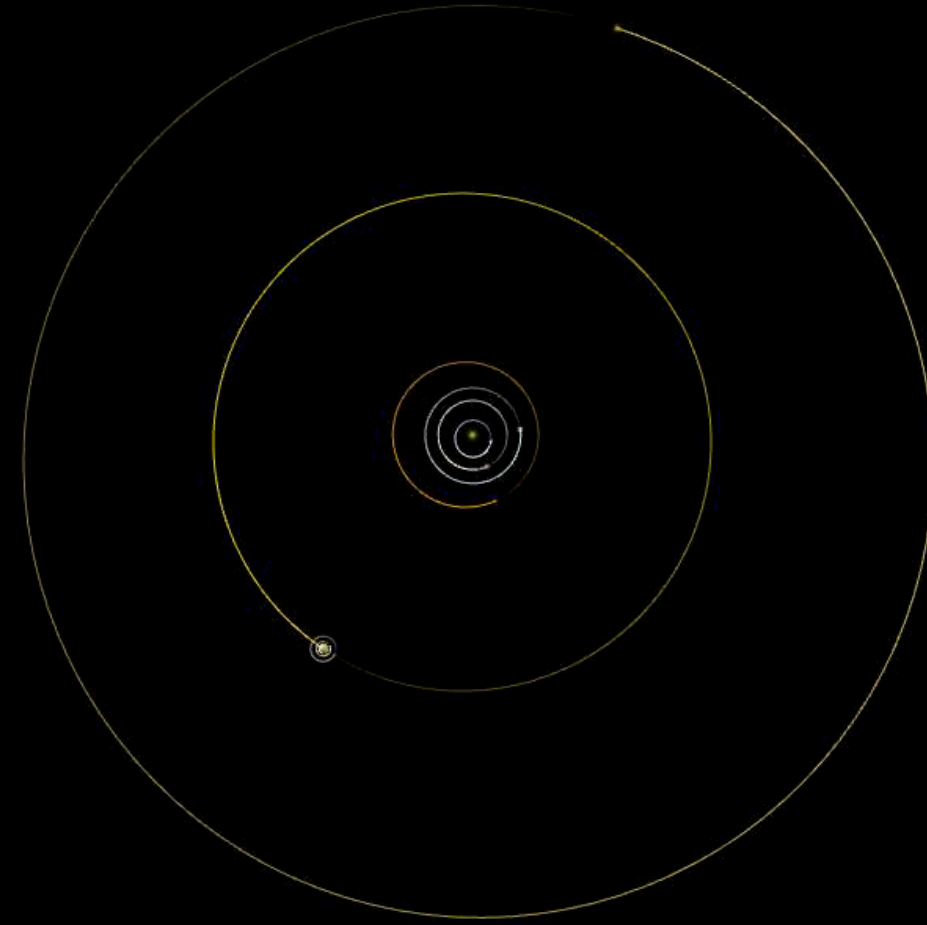
*Geocentric,
with Epicycles*



150 A.D.

Copernican

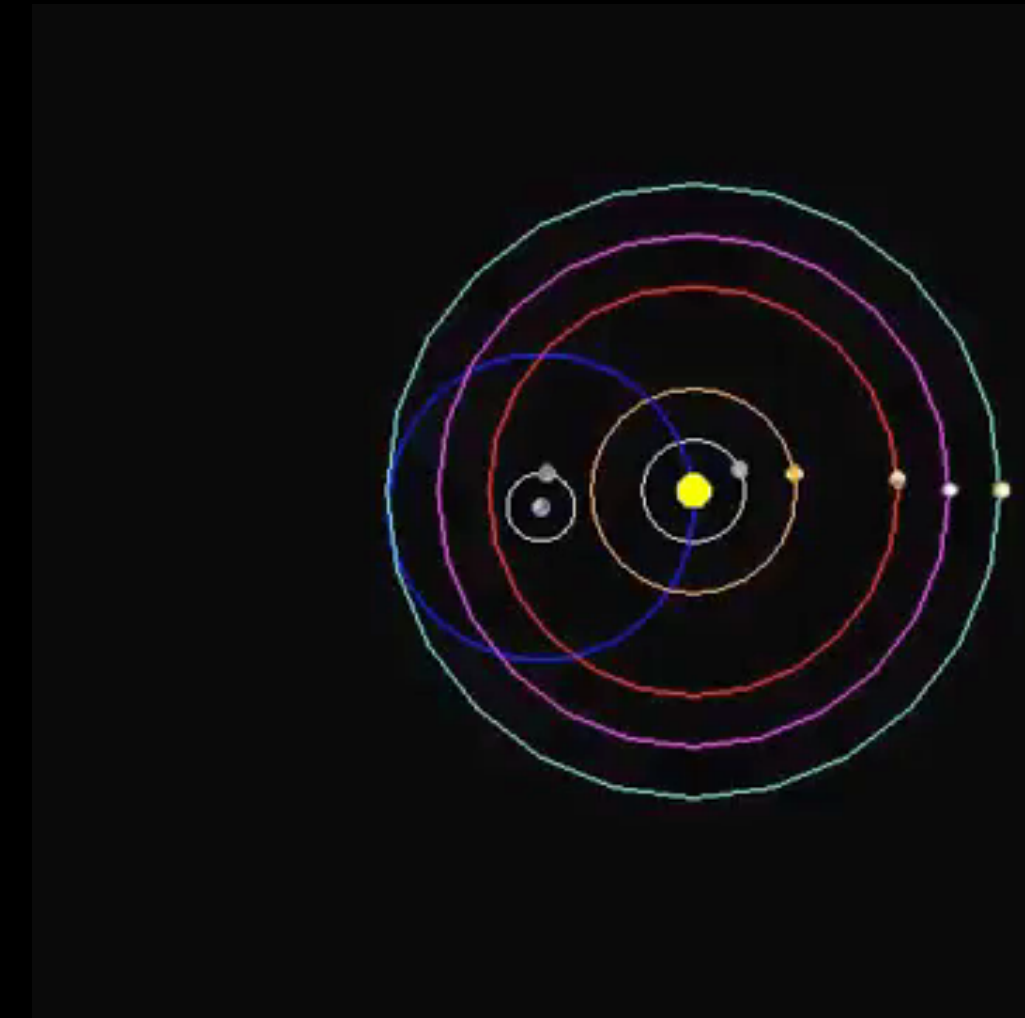
*Heliocentric
(correct)*



1543

Tychonic

*Geoheliocentric
hybrid*

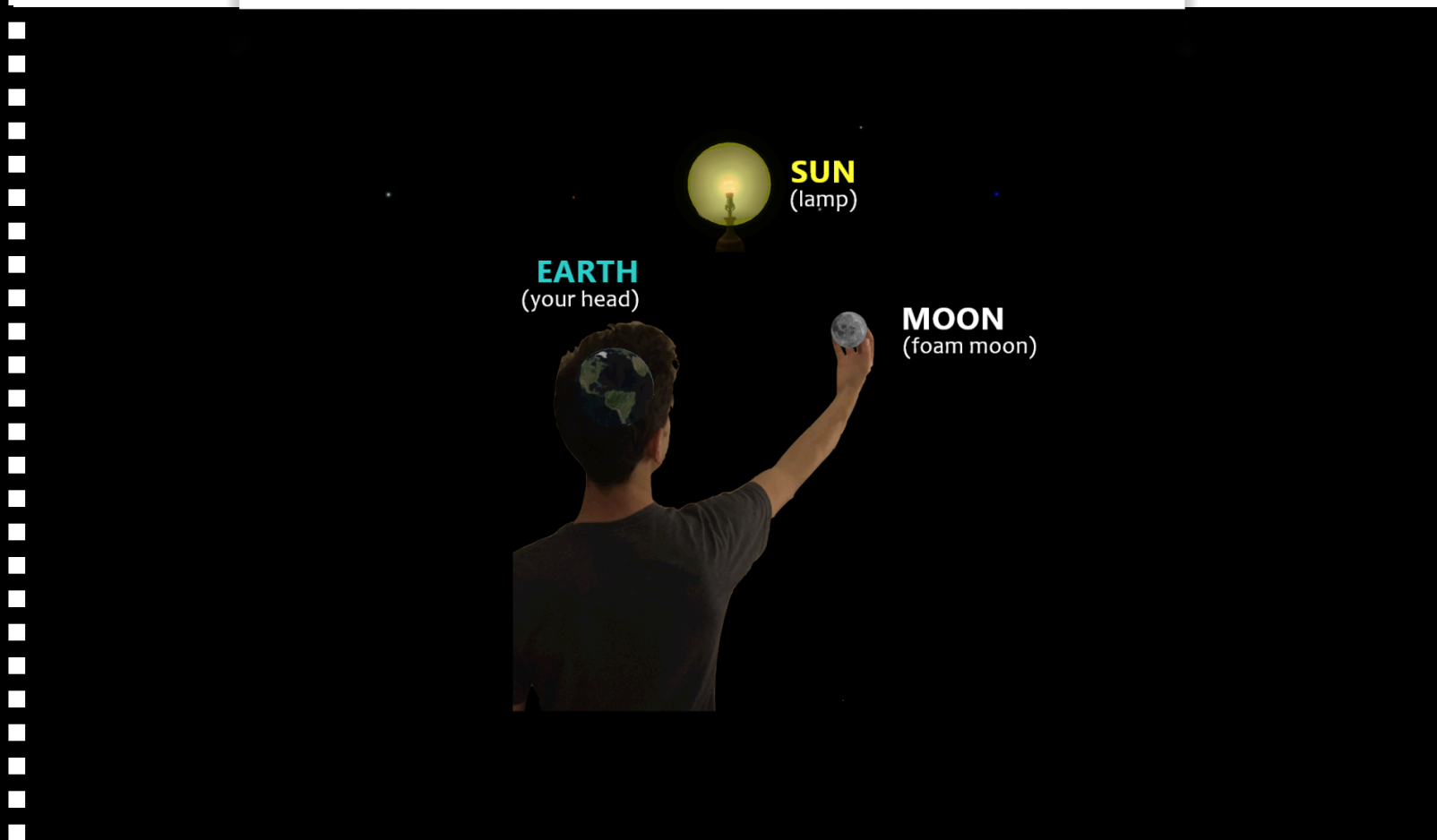


1587

18th Century

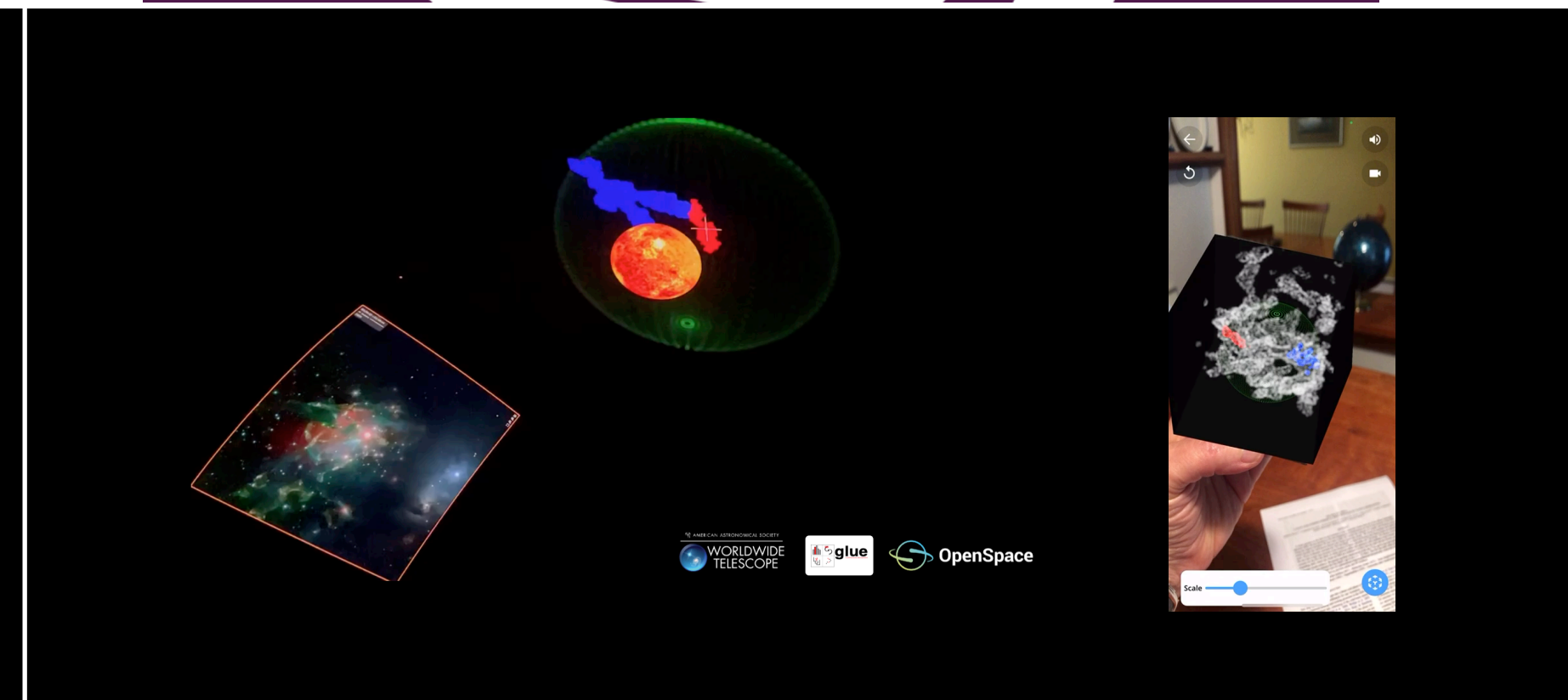
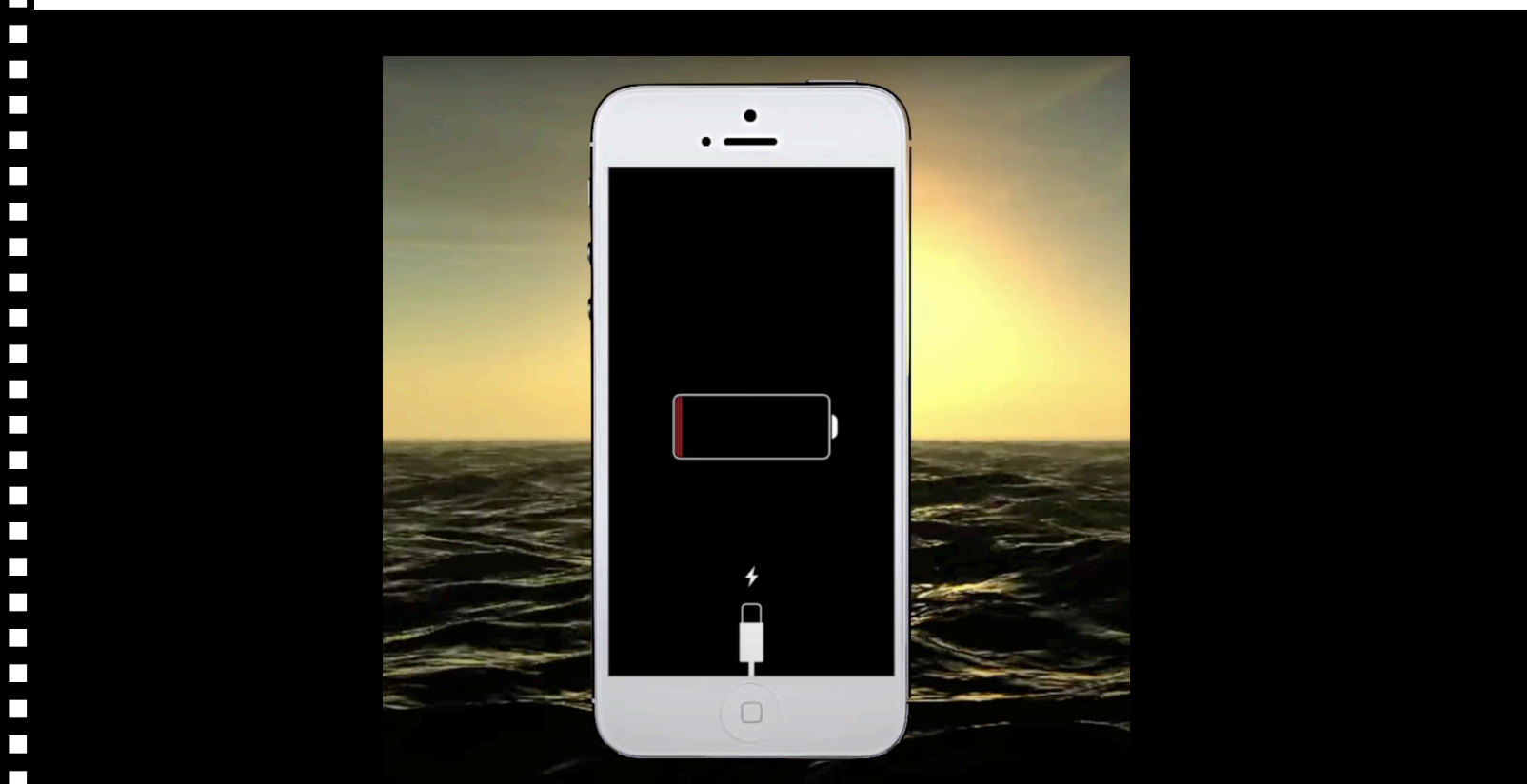


21st Century

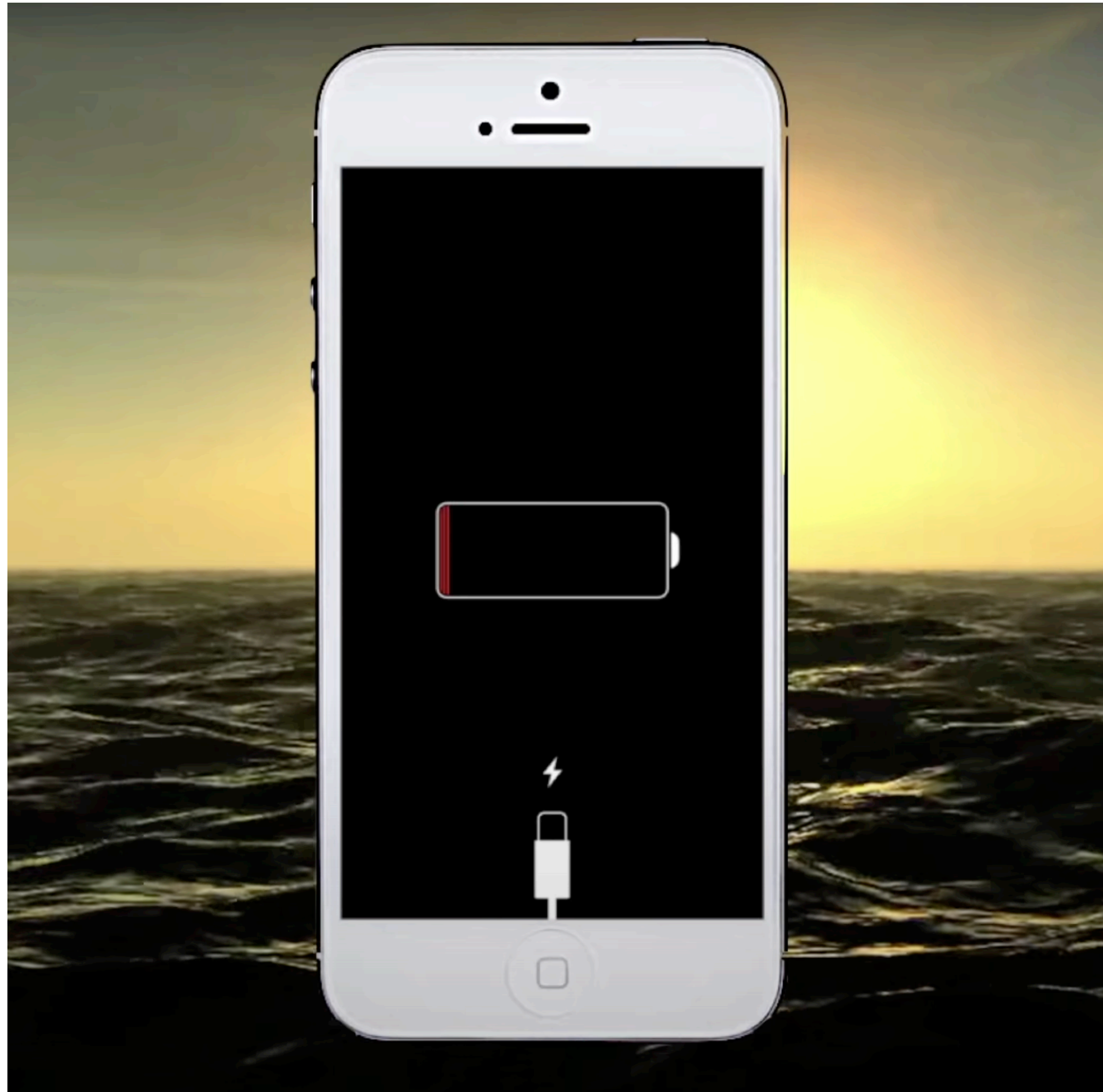


The Prediction Project

The Past and Present of the Future

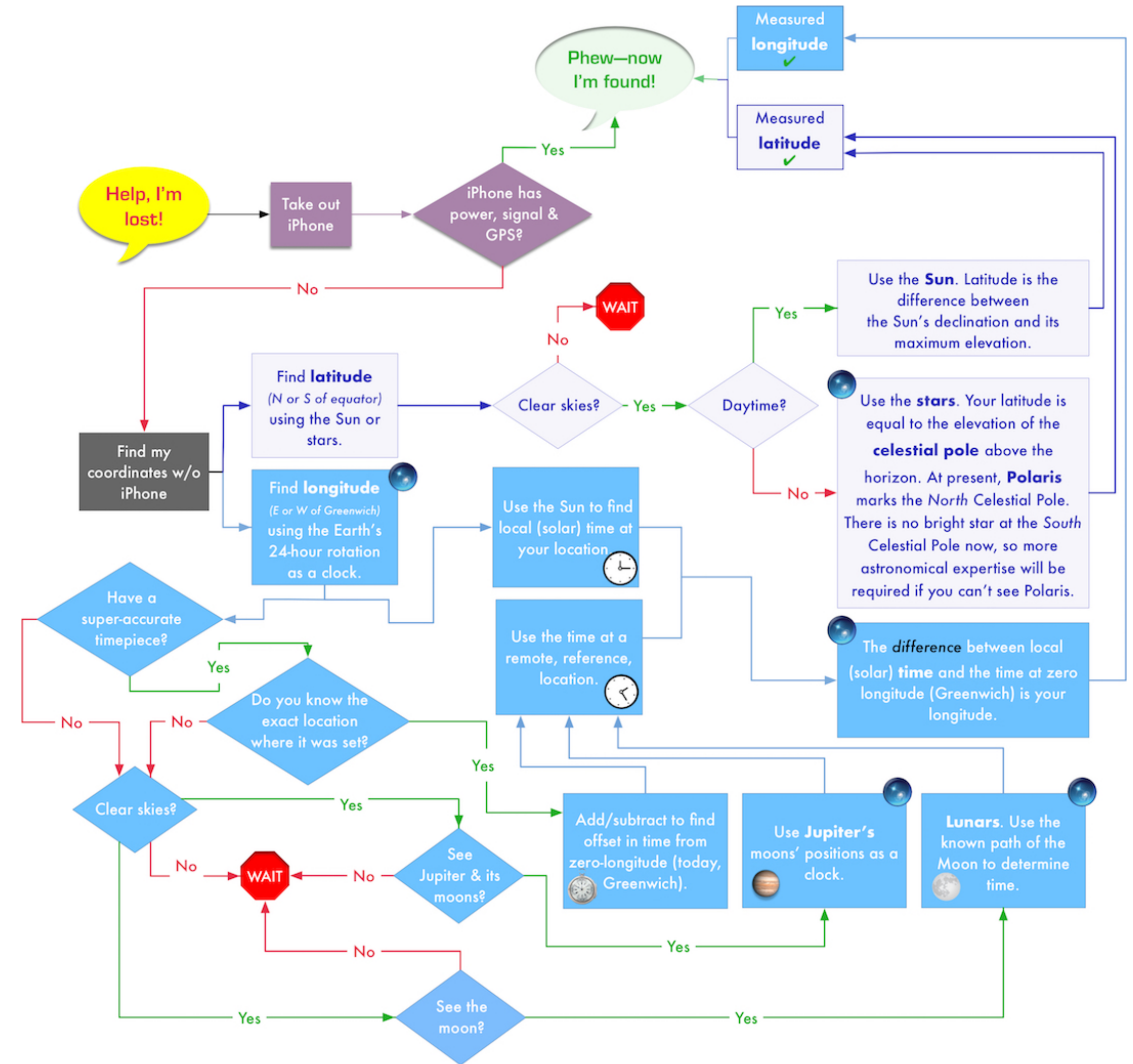


Help, I'm lost!



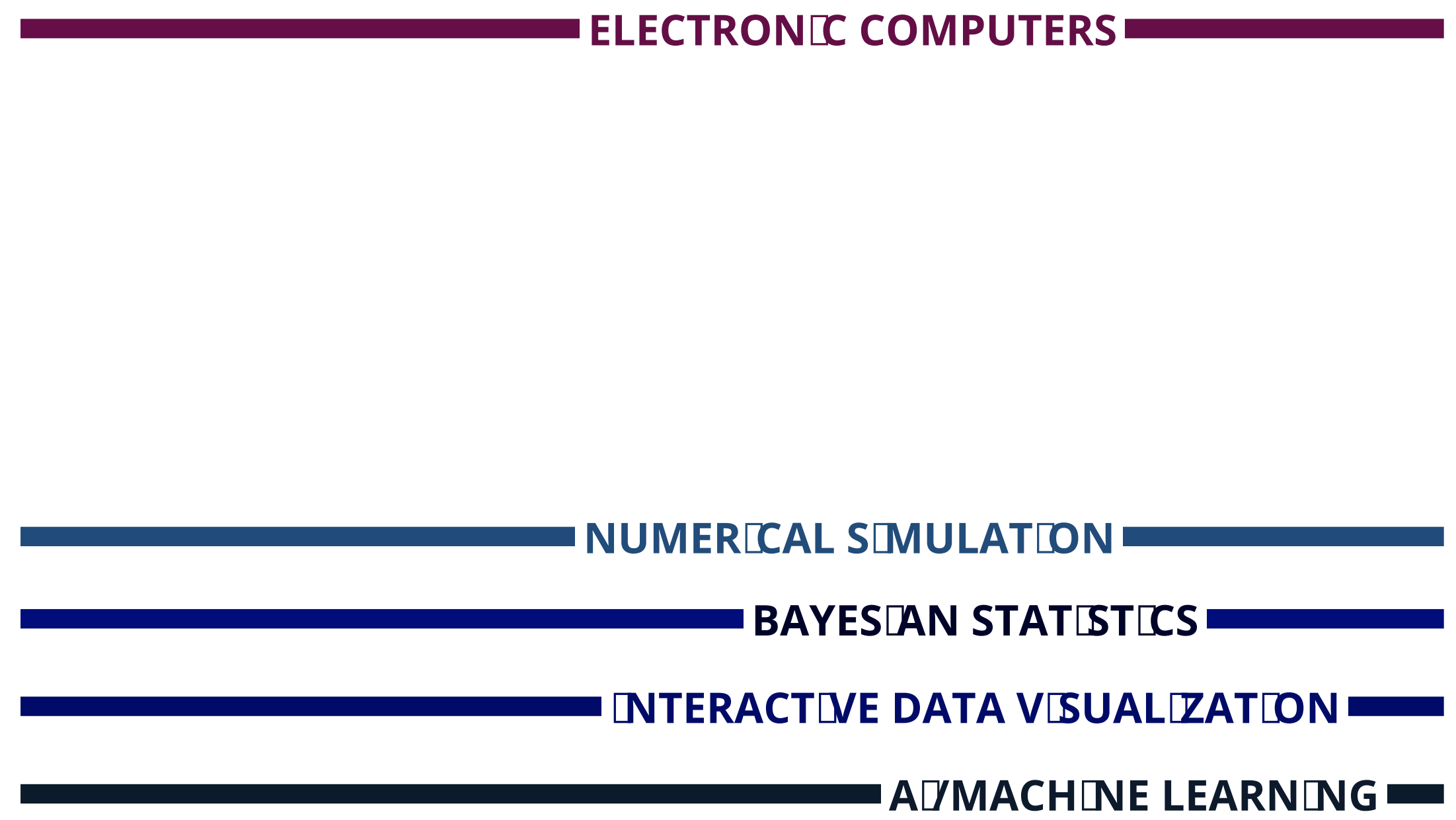
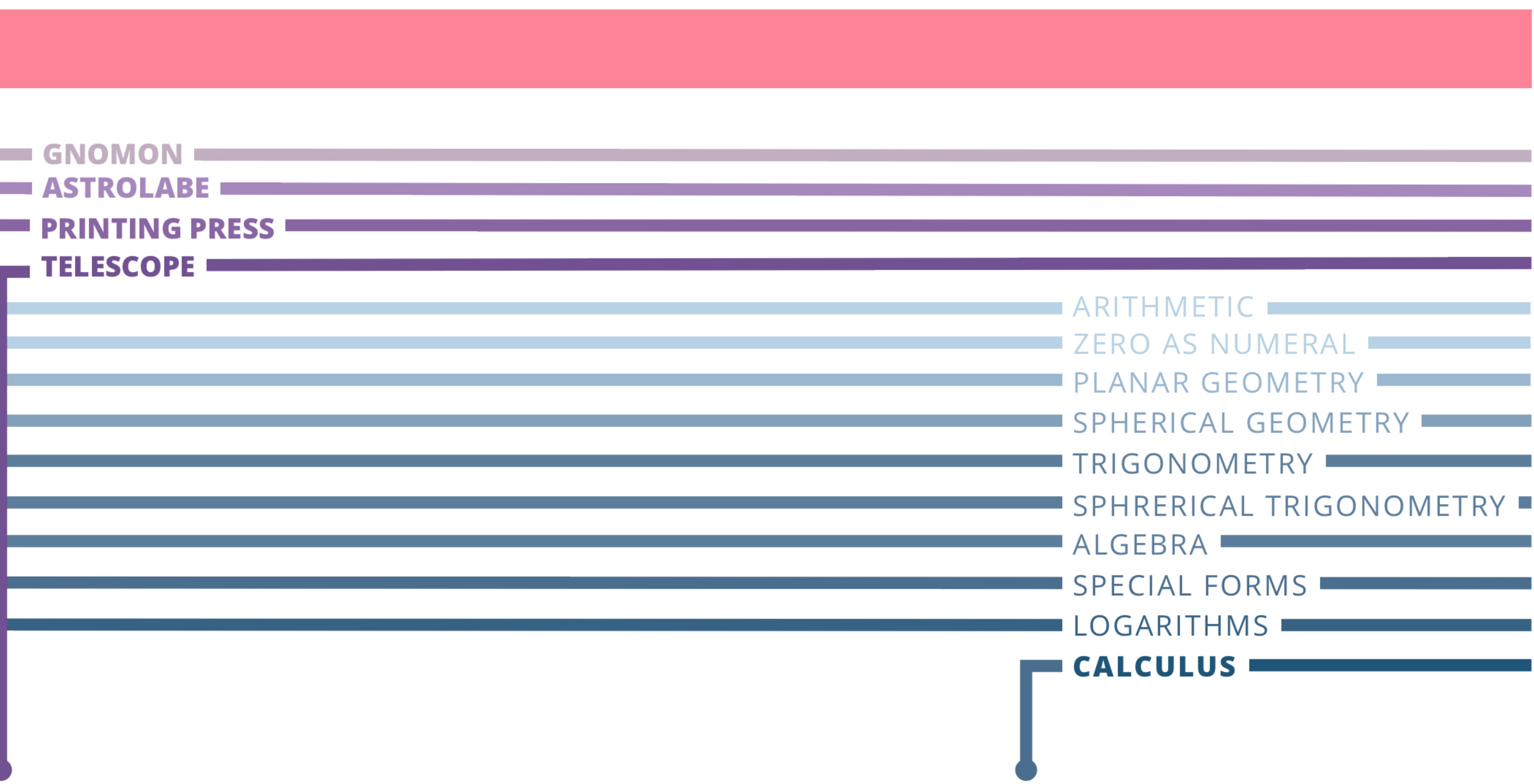
The Prediction Project

The Past and Present of the Future





PREDICTIONX



I like Dutch class!

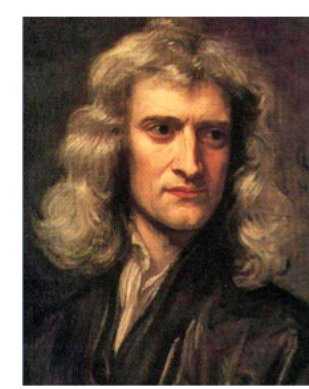


Sorry, Aristotle, you're just wrong.

GALILEI

Aristotle, mon ami, above and below, it's all matter

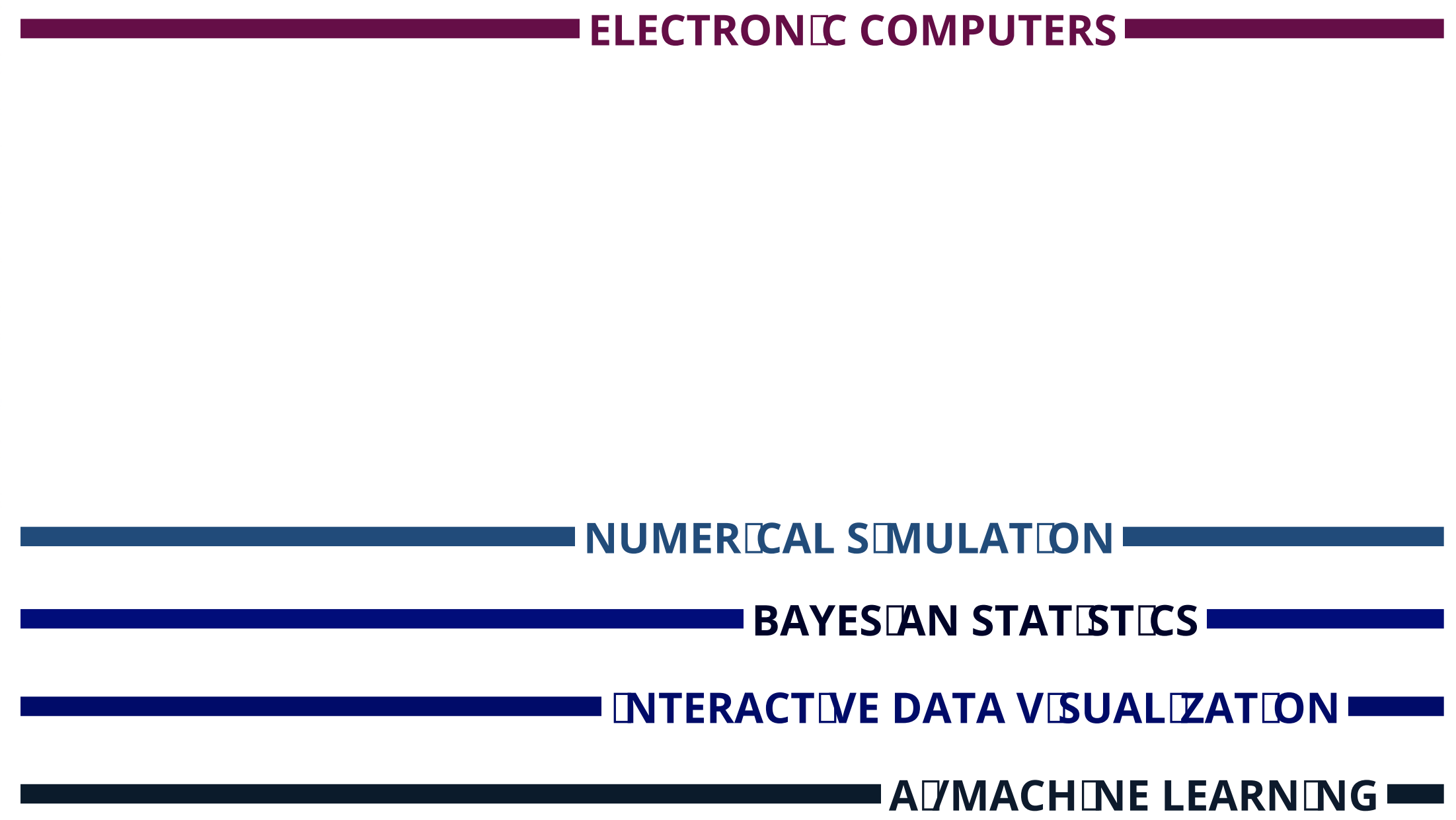
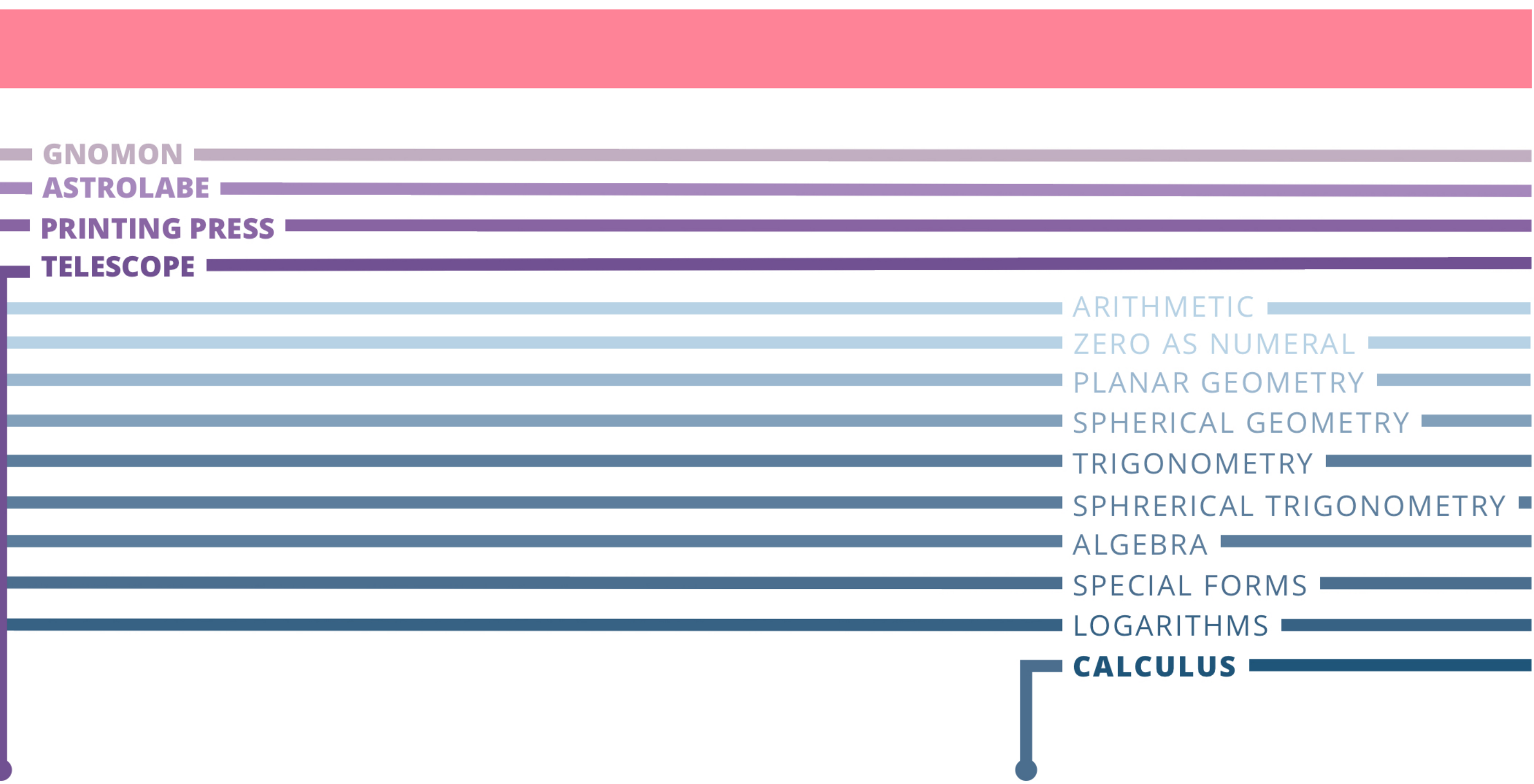
We're gonna need better math.



This apple. That moon. Could they feel the same pull?



“ARE COMPUTERS THE NEW TELESCOPES?”



I like Dutch class!

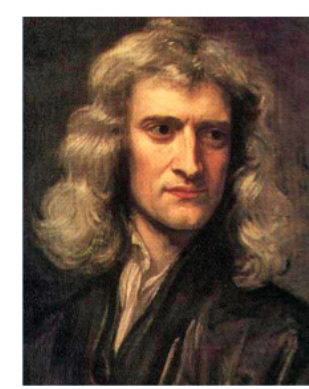


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Bialy et al., 2021

JOURNAL LETTERS, 919:L5 (12pp), 2021 September 20

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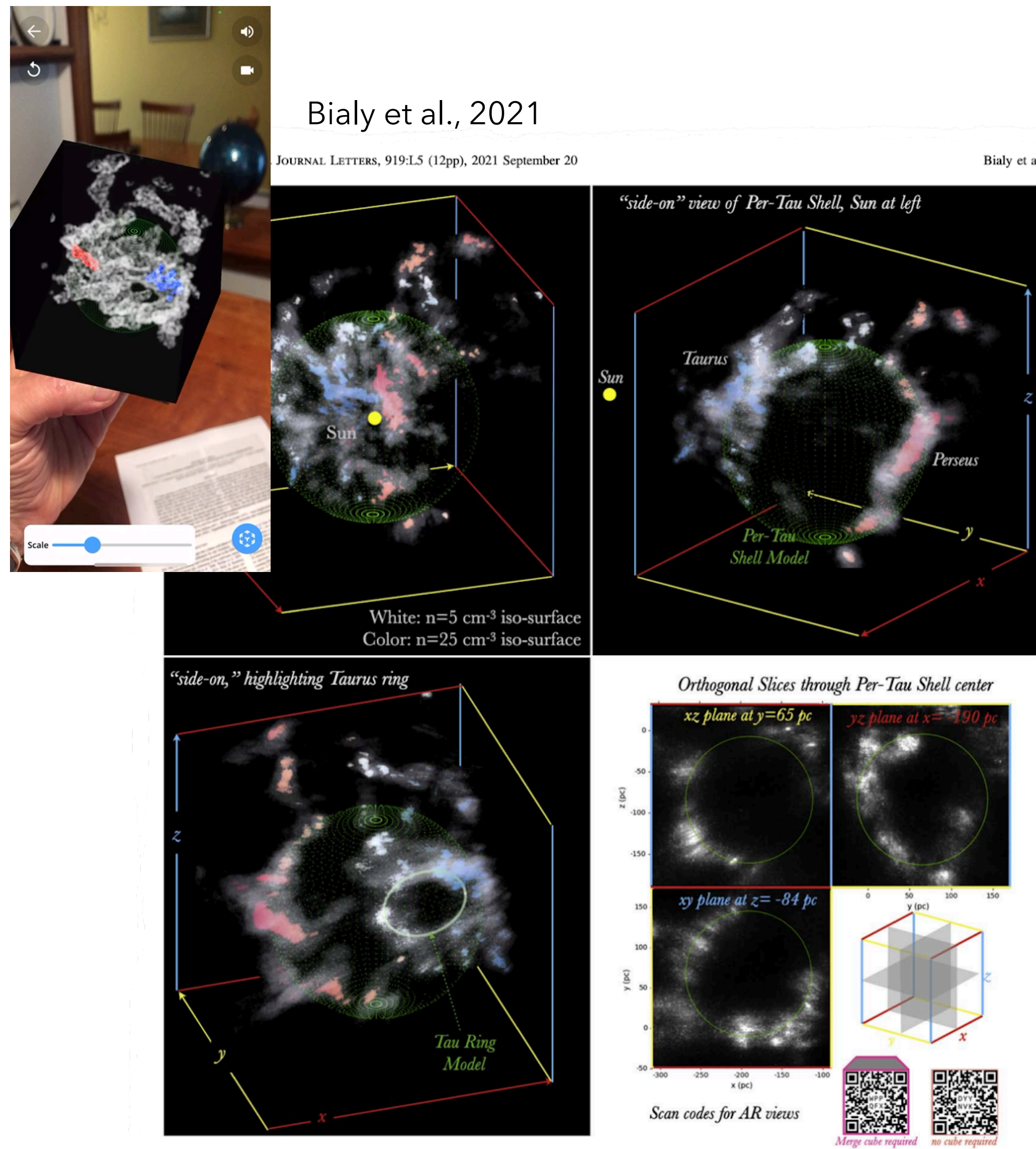


Figure 2. 3D views of the Per-Tau shell (for an interactive version⁸ of this figure click [here](#)⁹; see Figure 5 for more static visualizations). Plotted are density iso-surfaces at levels $n = 5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (gray) and $n = 25 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (color), overlaid with our spherical-shell model, radius $R_s = 78 \text{ pc}$, distance from the Sun $d = 218 \text{ pc}$. The $n = 25 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ surfaces are colored by distance from the Sun (blue-to-red). Top-left panel: view from the Sun (compare with Figure 1). Top-right panel: a side view of the region. Perseus and Taurus and their diffuse envelopes are arranged on two opposing sides of the Per-Tau shell. Bottom-left panel: another side view emphasizing the Tau Ring. The ellipse is the Tau Ring model (Appendix B). Bottom-right panel: 2D density slices along the xy , xz , yz planes. All planes intersect at shell's center. In all panels xyz are the Heliocentric Cartesian Galactic Coordinates.

2. *Tau Ring*: in a sky projection the Tau Ring is seen almost edge-on. The near side of the Tau Ring connects with the main body of Taurus at $d \approx 150 \text{ pc}$, whereas the farthest

3. *The Fictitious Connection*: A filament seems to connect Taurus to Perseus. This connection is only a coincidental projection effect, where in actuality the filament is located

“ARE COMPUTERS THE NEW TELESCOPES?”

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

NUMERICAL SIMULATION

BAYESIAN STATISTICS

INTERACTIVE DATA VISUALIZATION

AI/MACHINE LEARNING

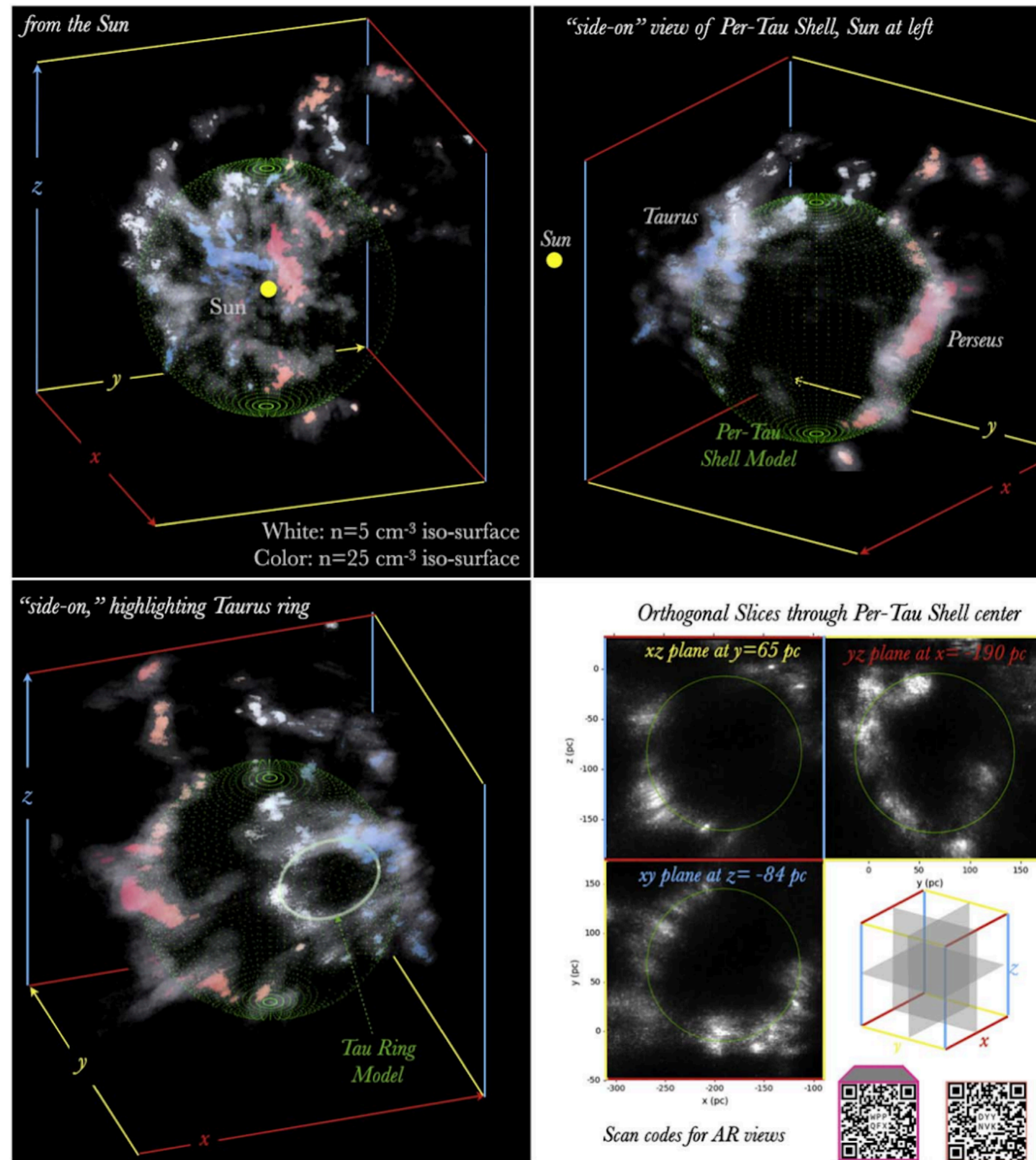
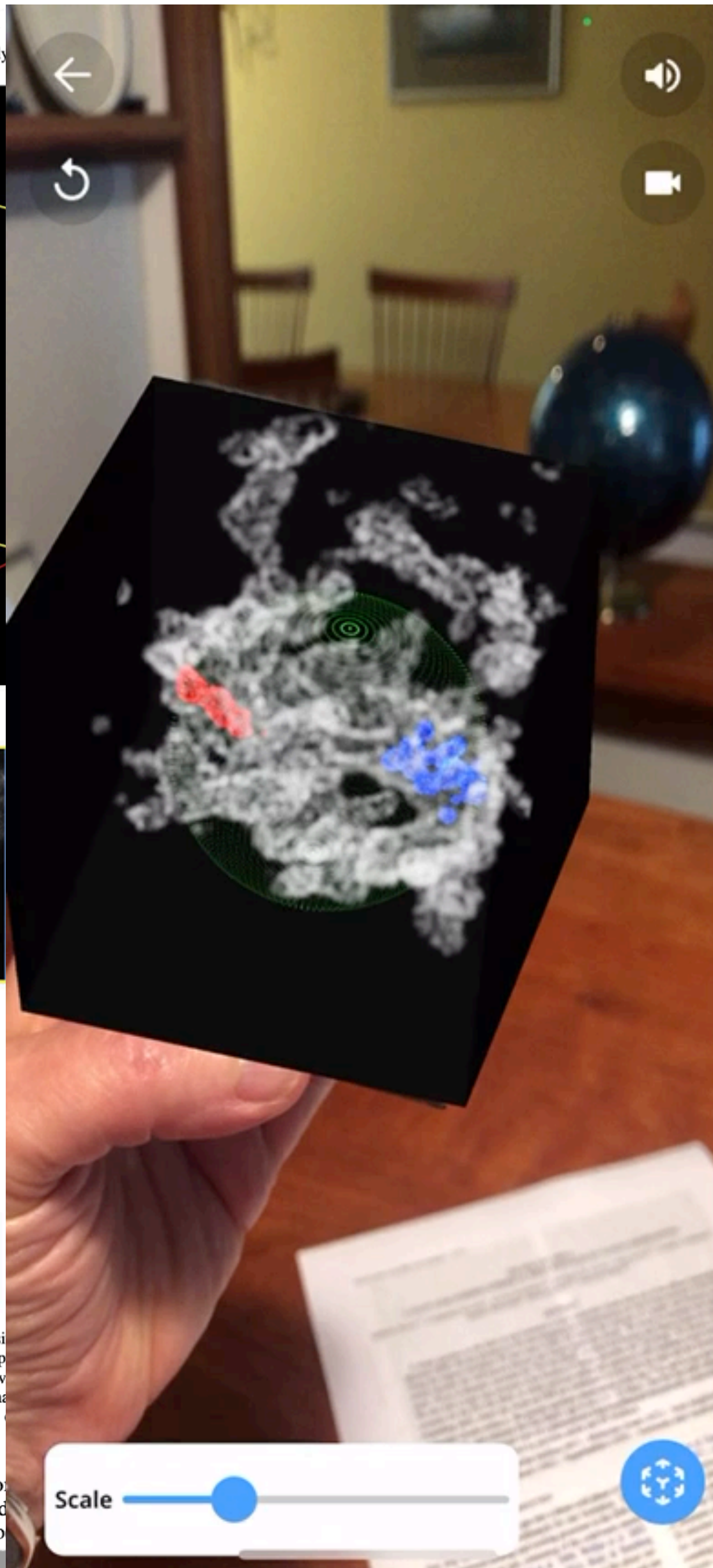


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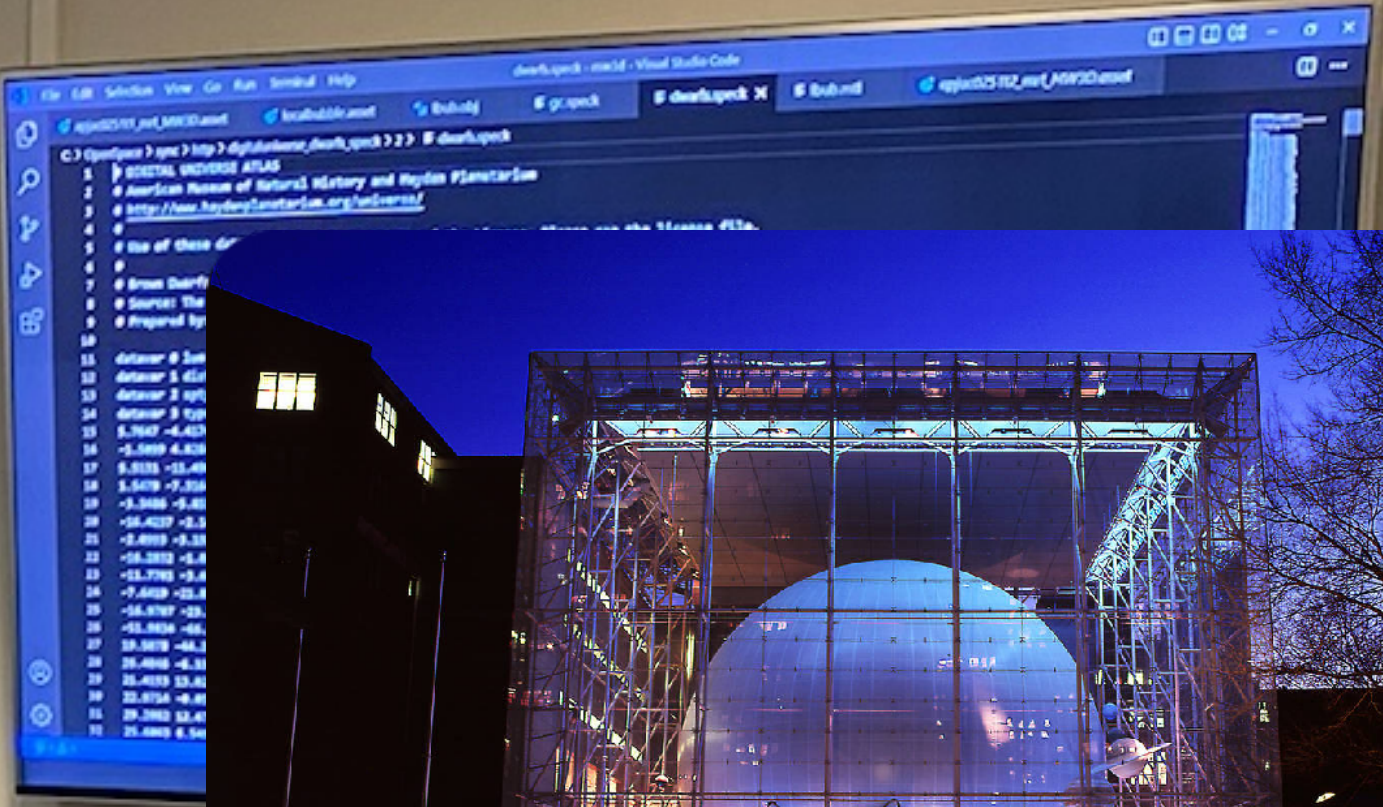
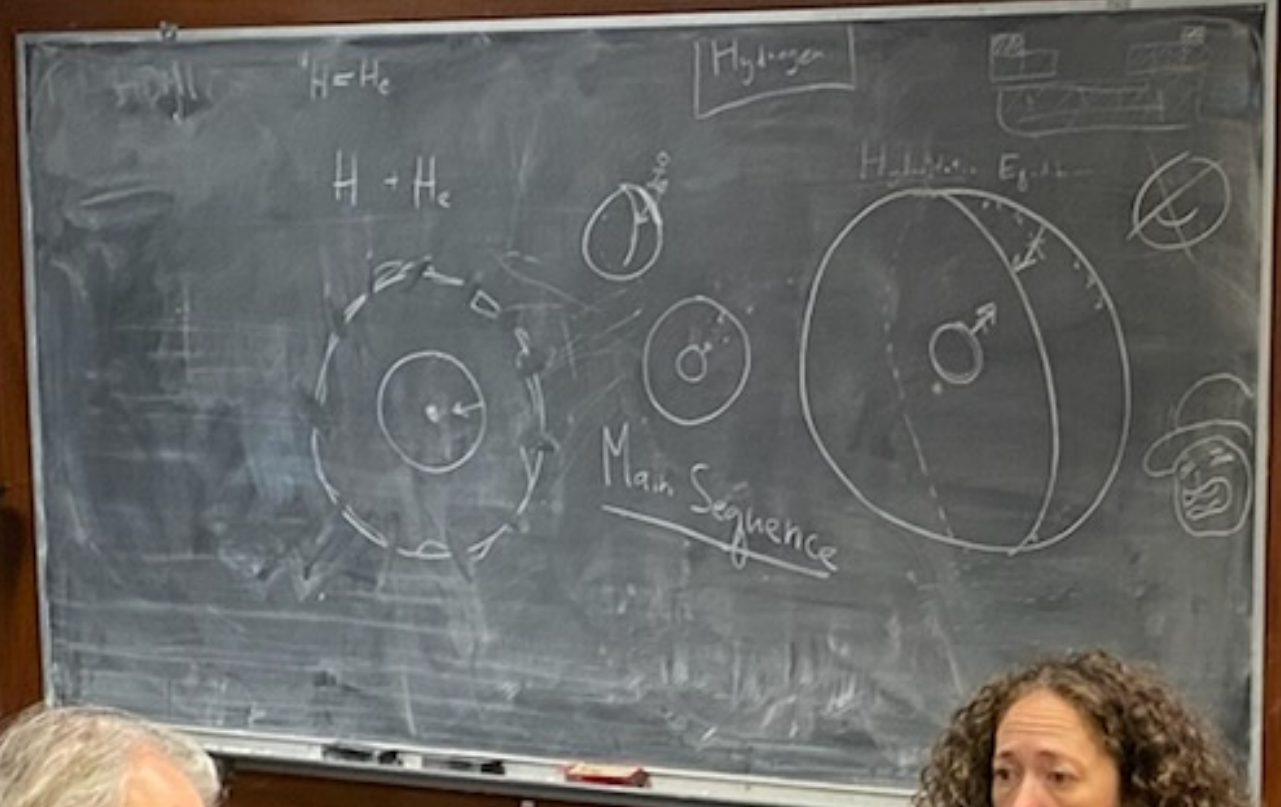
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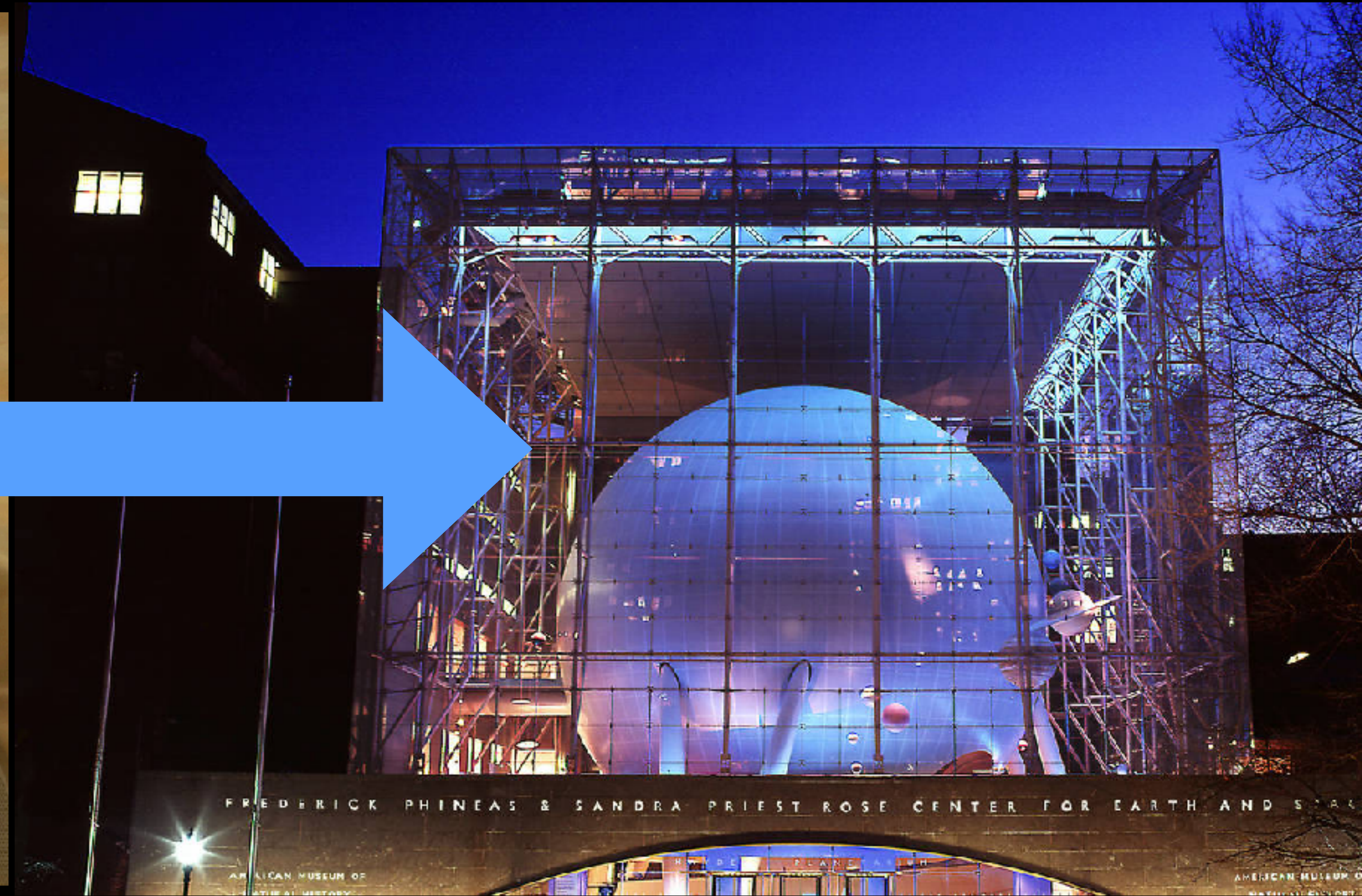
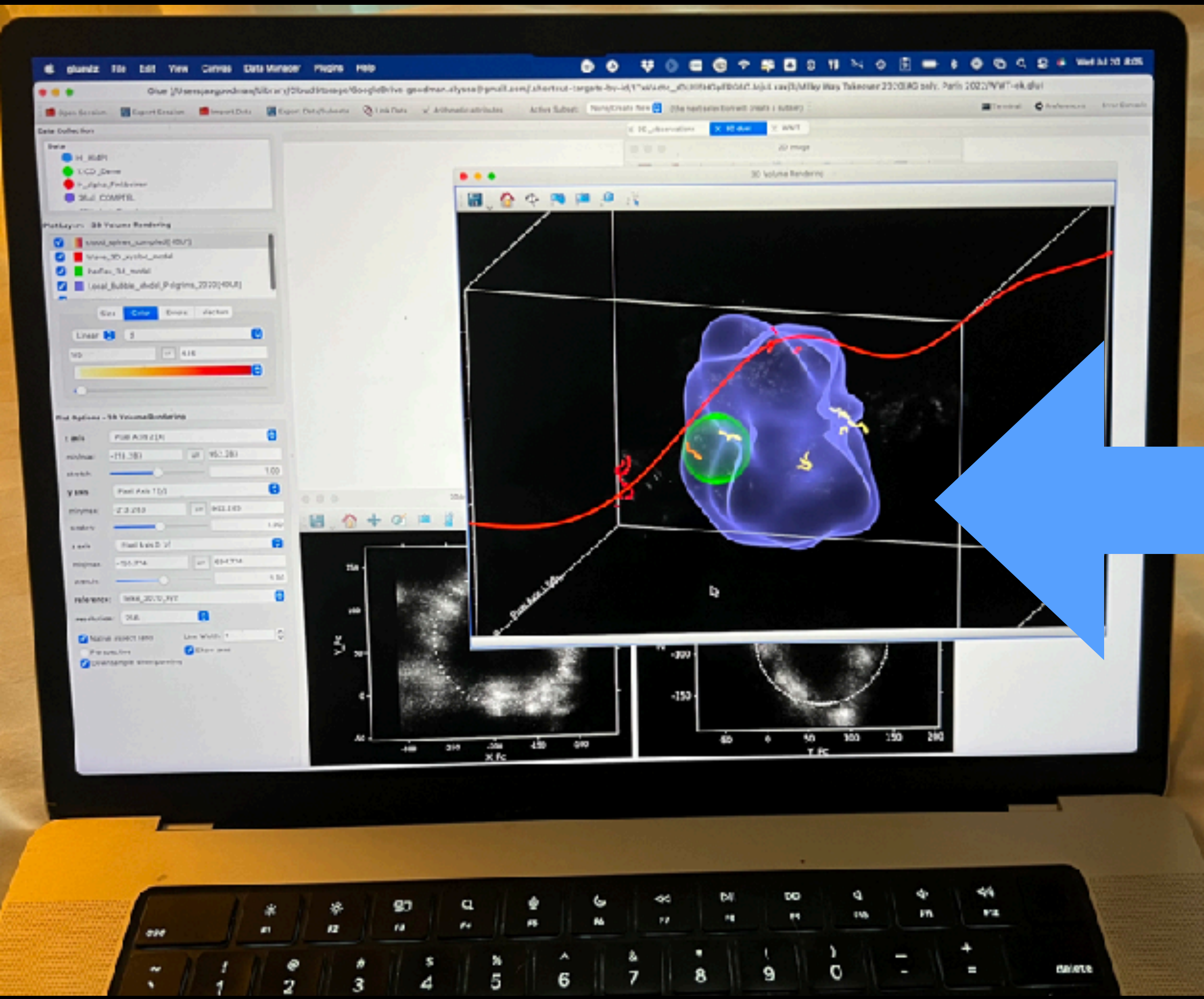
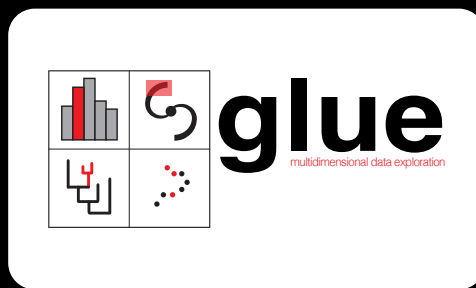


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